CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,926—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I.	GANGES	4226	800	T. J. Alderton	17th Dec.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st ,, 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
B.I.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weichell	4th Feb.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6813	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weichell	4th March.
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,, Tuesday 3 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March. Saturday
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weichell	1st April.
B.I.	ROME	5545	12 0	A. B. Donell	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	580	T. F. Creery	15th ,, Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April. Saturday.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weichell	29th ,,
B.I.	VICTORIA	6265	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

▲ Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

14th Dec. 11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggor	4,600	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIA	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,900	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,400	650	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 9, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

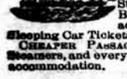
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Rail way Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*.
Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoices.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 5
Packing and Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 21st December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 17th December, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,271 tons, on the 16th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M. D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his Formula.

Price 12 Annas Per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BY ORDER OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

A LEVEE
IS ANNOUNCED FOR
TO-DAY, AT 4 P.M.

EVERY ITEM OF DRESS
IN CORRECT TASTE
SUPPLIED BY
HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY, HOSIERS.

MRS MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMA'D MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Prime York Hams	per lb.	1 0	1 2
Finest Wiltshire Bacon in flitches	,,	0 14	0 15
Do. do. in cut	,,	0 15	1 1
Double Gloster Cheese	,,	0 13	0 15
Do. do. in cut	,,	0 14	1 0
Gruyere, in cut	,,	0 14	1 0
Stilton, whole Cheese	,,	1 4	1 6
Roquefort.			
Gorgonzola, whole Cheese	,,	1 2	1 4
Pate de foie gras	large tin.	3 6	3 12
Tart Fruits, various	per bot.	0 9 to 1 0	0 10 to 1 2
Dessert Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau		2 4 to 1 4	2 8 to 1 7
Dessert Fruits in Syrup		1 0 to 2 8	1 14 to 2 12
Californian Fruits, Thurber's finest, various		0 10 to 1 6	0 12 to 1 9
Candied and Dried Peels, Citron		0 13	0 15
Lemon, Orange, and Mixed		0 15	1 0
Christmas Plum Puddings	in 2lb. tins, each	2 0	2 4
Mince Meat, 1lb. jar	each	1 0	1 2
Muscatel Raisins, in Bottles	each	2 3	2 7
Do. do. for Pudding 2lb. bottles	each	0 14	1 0
Almonds, Real Jordan	per tin	1 2	1 4
Figs, Finest Eleme			
Grapes	per lb.	0 14	1 0
Barcelona Nuts	,,	0 8	0 9
Brazil Nuts	,,	0 14	1 0
Walnuts	,,	0 6	0 7
Sicily Lemons	per doz.	0 11	0 13

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it, "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour, and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

'XMAS PRESENTS. NEW YEAR GIFTS. MORENAS & COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the RESIDENTS of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just unpacked

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,

COMPRISING:

Animals	Flasks	Reticules
Albums	Gold and Silver Charms	Skipping Ropes
Alliance Desk	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	Stationery-Cases
Amber (real) Cigar Holders	Gusset Bags	Stationery of every description
Brushes	Games, all kinds	Scent Cases
Bells, Call	Hand Bags (Leather Plush)	Scent Bottles
Balls	Hand Mirrors	Scarf Pins (18-carat Gold)
Bird Cages	Inkstands	Scissors
Blotters	Jewel Cases	Scrap Albums
Cabinet Goods	Looking Glasses for Drawing-room	Soap Boxes
Card Cases	Match Stands	Satchels
Corks	Musical Tops	Steel Trunks
Charms, Gold and Silver	Meerschaum Companions	Smokers' Requisites
Cash and Jewel Cabinet	Myallwood Cigar Holders	Travelling Inkstands
Cigar Cases	Pen and Pencil Cases	Tourist Cases, Solid Leather
Cigarette Cases	Purses—Lock	Tea Caddies
Cigar Holders	Morocco Leather	Tooth Brushes
Cash Boxes	Russia Leather	Tortoise-shell Card Cases
Combs	Limp	Telescopic Silver Pencils
Cutlery	Fitted	Toilet Bottles
Dolls	Presentation, with cases	Toilet Cases
Dressing Cases (Ladies' and Gent's)	Plush Bags	Thimbles (Silver)
Desks	Pocket Books	Velvet Photo Frames
Date Cases	Perfumery	Vaporizers
Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings	Porcelain Slates	Work Boxes
Despatch Boxes	Penholders	Wickerwork Baskets
Etui Cases	Powder Boxes (great variety)	Whistles—Silver
Electro-plated Ware	Photo Frames (all sizes).	German Silver
Fans	Photo Screens	Wine and Spirit Flasks
Frames, Photo, all sizes.	Quill Tooth Picks	Walking Sticks

FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
From As. 2 to Rs. 10 each.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
From As. 8 to Rs. 4 each.
SKIN ROCKING HORSES.
GAMES.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.

LEATHER GOODS.
DOLLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND RINGS.
UMBRELLAS.
CUTLERY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BRANDY.	BEER.	HOCK.	CLARET.
PORT.	WHISKY.	STOUT.	MOSELLES.
CHAMPAGNE.	SHERRY.	OLD TOM AND GIN.	LIQUEURS.

HAM. BACON. CHEESE.
OILMANSTORES.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
APRICOT. WHITE PEARS. GREENGAGES. PINK PEARS. CHERRY PEACHES.
In cases of about Eight pounds, or Re. 1-12 per lb.

FANCY BOXES, FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, FRENCH SWEETS, AND CHOCOLATE CREAM.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
TURKISH DELIGHT. TOFFEE. BUTTER SCOTCH.

MORENAS & COMPANY,

15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY V.-P. P.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ..... Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHISKY IN JARS.

"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the Best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE Per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

OUR THIRD CONSIGNMENT NOW ON VIEW.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS, suitable for sending to Friends at Home.

'XMAS TOYS! 'XMAS SWEETS!
'XMAS STORES!! 'XMAS WINES!
'XMAS NUTS!!! 'XMAS PRESENTS!

Orders are now being registered for early delivery.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIS EXCELLENCY 14TH DECEMBER 1892. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE. GLOVES.

		Rs. a.
Gent's, White Kid Gloves	2 Buttons, per pair	1 4
,, Do. do.	do.	2 0
,, Do. do. Self-Braided Backs ...	do.	2 8
,, Do. do. Best French ,,	do.	2 12
,, Do. French Grey Self and Black Braided Backs	do.	2 0

SCARVES.

The Ascot Scarf, Light, Fancy, and Plain Colours ...	Rs. 1-8 to 1 12
Black Dress Ties	from 1 8
White Ground Fancy Bows	,, 1 12
Black Dress Bows	,, 1 12
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs	,, 2 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality (Latest Shapes.) ...	15 8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	10 8

THORPE & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Price Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Used as a most powerful alterative, giving tone and strength to the system and relieving all Blood humours and Skin maladies.

CHEMISTS. F. S. MADON & CO., DRUGGISTS.

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

7TH WEEK.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

Director ....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.

THE GREAT MODERN ROMANTIC OPERA,

"DOROTHY."

THE WILLARD CO.'S ORCHESTRA.

Under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 16th, and 17th.

"MADAME FAVART,"

In which "TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY"

Will be Sung and Danced by Miss VERA PATEY.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, DEC. 19th and 20th,

"BOCCACCIO."

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, DEC. 21st & 22nd,

"MISS DECIMA."

(By General Desire).

FRIDAY, THEATRE CLOSED FOR REHEARSAL OF THE PANTOMIME

"ALADDIN,"

OR THE LAMP, THE SCAMP, AND THE TRAMP.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON, 1892-93,

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

TOWN HALL,

ON THURSDAY, the 15th DEC., at 9-15 P. M.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1.	Carol	What Child is this? ...	
2.	"	The Moon shone bright............	
3.	"	The Holly and the Ivy	
4.	"	The Cherry Tree	
5.	"	The Wassail Song ...	
6.	Song	"Entreat me not to leave Thee,"	Gounod.
		MRS. STANLEY SMITH.	
7.	Chorus	"Bethlehem"	Gounod.
8.	Song	"Nazareth"	Gounod.
		MR. H. M. STEUART. AND CHORUS.	

PART II.

SELECTIONS FROM "THE MESSIAH."

(Organ...... MR. JOHNSTON.)

Recitative and Air.	Behold a Virgin ..... / O Thou that tellest...	Mrs. Oliver.
Chorus	O thou that tellest.	
Recitative and Air.	For behold Darkness. / The people that walked	Mr. Marshall Reid.
Chorus	For unto us a Child is born.	
Pastoral Symphony	....	Mr. Johnston.
Recitative	There were Shepherds .... / And the Angel said. / And suddenly there was	Miss Tudball.
Chorus	Glory to God.	
Air	Rejoice greatly	Miss Tudball.
Recitative	Then shall the eyes.	
Air	He shall feed his flock	Miss Carpenter.
Air	Come unto Him	Miss Tudball.
Chorus	Hallelujah.	

Plan of the Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

THE MacIVER LINE S.S. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Bombay, 12th December, 1892. Agents.

THE S.S. "ALTONOWER" is expected to ARRIVE on or about the 15th inst. from LONDON via KURRACHEE, with a GENERAL CARGO and will commence DISCHARGING immediately in the PORT TRUST WET DOCKS. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay.

All Claims for damage must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and all claims must be presented prior to the Steamer's Sailing, or they will not be entertained.

Captain CLARK will be present every morning to survey damages, &c.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,

Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. "Altonower."

44, Elphinstone Circle.

HODGART'S

PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS

For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.

SOLE MAKERS,

FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,

PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,

11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL BAND PRACTISING DAILY. Full ORCHESTRA and BRASS BAND can be engaged for Dances, Balls, Wedding Parties, and temporarily for Native States. It played for six months at Victoria Gardens at the request of the Municipal Commissioner. Apply to

P. C. FERNANDES,

Director, late Band Sergeant, 21st Marine Battalion.

Dhobi Talao.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 and of The KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited, and Reduced.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 8th day of September, 1892, for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 108,000 to Rs. 96,000 is directed to be heard in Chambers before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING on the 20th day of December, 1892.—Dated the 13th December, 1892.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,

Attorneys for the Company.

RE DAVID WILLIAM TRIMNELL, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of DAVID WILLIAM TRIMNELL, formerly of Raipur, Central Provinces, India, but late of No. 3, St. Helen's Park Crescent, South Sea, in the County of Hants in England, Retired, Deputy Surgeon-General, Madras Medical Service, who died at No. 3, St. Helen's Park Crescent aforesaid, on or about the 2nd Day of July, 1892, and Letters of Administration (with exemplification annexed of the Probate of the last will with a codicil thereto) of whose Estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 9th day of December, 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated the 13th day of December, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,

Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that CANJEE JAIRAM, Grandson of VARIRAM RAISEE, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property.—All persons having any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived, and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazandary land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at and Bhoiwada and Kika Street, containing by admeasurement 52 square yards or thereabouts, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 5378, Street No. 128, 130, and 28, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Jugjiwan Street; on the West by the property of Jeewandass Nagardass; on the North by the property of Bhugwan Moolchand; and on the South by the 2nd Bhoiwada Street.—Dated this 13th day of December 1892.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m.

A large stock of gold, silver and metal watches of a London firm, which has closed business, consisting of—

Metal open faced cylinder watches with keys.

Metal open faced cylinder keyless watches.

Metal double cased cylinder watches with keys.

Silver open faced cylinder watches with keys.

18 carat gold double cased keyless cylinder watches.

These watches will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers, and are on view.

GRAND SALE OF FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's Ironworks, the entire very valuable stock in trade of Mr. Ebrahimji Hasooji, furniture merchant, closing his furniture business, the same comprises complete dining-room furniture, elegant drawing-room suits of various patterns, new designed elegant chiffoniers, cabinets and wall cabinets, tables and teapoys of various designs, easy chairs, revolving top office tables, elegant and strong made almyras, elegant dressing and washhand tables, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The above furniture is well finished and made under owner's supervision by Madras workmen, and is well worth a visit.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hope Hall, Mazagon, next to Hancock Bridge, the valuable teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, one beautiful sweet-toned upright grand (ebony polished) trichord (system Steinway) Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., one D. B. gun in case, Persian carpets, handsome pictures, Hinks' lamps, &c., the property of H. V. FAULCONER, Esq., proceeding to Madras.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 14, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF Stock-in-Trade, China Silk Piece-Goods, Pungam Silk, Vermillion, Tea, Crackers, Chinaware, Lackeredware, Office Furniture, &c., &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Lee Chick Chee Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, (on a day to be fixed hereafter) at No. 295 Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting a number of tea chests, cases and loose pieces of China silk piece goods in variety (ghat-pote, patch, gauze, crape, sarries, handkerchieves, &c., punjam silk, vermillion, lackeredware, China ware, office table, chairs, benches, cupboards, lamps, beam-scale, weights, &c., &c.

Also a number of cases of China Crackers in the Cracker-godown (opposite the Prince's Dock, near the tobacco godowns).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 14, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a few articles of furniture, engineering books, a large size cooking stove with chimney, &c., &c.

1 case 25 dozen lady's hand bags.

1 case extract of soap, 2 drums linseed oil, 1 cask redlead.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.

2 English cow.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14·2, 8 years off, a good trapper, believed sound, never sick or sorry.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. J. M. Houliston, of the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at 103, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, hanging and table kerosine lamp, Persian carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, GOODS DEPOT, WAREE BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place,

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 14, 1892.

WANTED.

BENARES MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED from the 15th May, 1893, or thereabouts, a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding a Board of Trade Certificate of the 1st Class.

He would be required to take charge of and work the Pumping Machinery at the Filtered and Unfiltered Water Pumping Stations, and to discharge such other duties as the Municipal Board may assign to him. Salary Rs. 300 per month, with free quarters. Applications with copies of Testimonials to be submitted to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Board,

A. R. WILSON, M. INST. C. E.,

Resident Engineer.

Benares, 2nd December, 1892.

'XMAS CARDS!

'XMAS CARDS!!

'XMAS CARDS!!!

In Great Variety.

From As. 2 to Rs. 10 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—All the leading brands, from Rs 25 upwards per 100.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL MANILLAS.—"Cavites," "Prima, Prima Qualite" Cigar and Cheroot Shape. Rs. 6-8 per 100.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TWISTED MANILLAS.—The latest brand out, put up in boxes of 50. Rs. 10 per Box.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Empleados," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MALTA CIGARS.—"Semiramis," (the Genuine brand from Michael Borg. Mild, Medium and full flavoured; thoroughly conditioned. Rs. 14 per Box of 100.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

"SPOTTED DOGS."—Par Excellence *the* Mess Cigar, Rs. 11 per 100.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PLAYERS' "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ and ½-lb Tins. Re. 1 and Rs. 2 per Tin, respectively.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct Importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 3 upwards per 100.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.—New Shipment just arrived per s. s. "Mirzapore," of Dry Plates, Printing out, Sensitive, Aristotype, and Bromide Papers. Every article guaranteed.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTABLE WARMING STOVES—For Cold Climates; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the Estates. Splendid value.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COFFEE.—High-grown Indian, superior to Mocha, Re. 1 per lb., or Rs. 6-8 per bag of 7 lbs. nett.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 6¼ per each new Issue Share of Rs.125 for the year ending 31st December 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, on and after the 19th Proximo, to the Registered Shareholders on the 9th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABDIN SHIRAZEE,

Managing Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 Tons TEAKWOOD in SQUARED LOGS, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specification, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tender must be sealed, superscribed "Tender for Teak Timbers," and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,

Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 22nd November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 15,000 Yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH, and 4,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,

Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 28th November, 1892.

ESTATE LT. H. J. G. LAMBE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to SECTION 42, ACT XXVII of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late HUGH JOHN GIDDY LAMBE late of Penzance in the County of Cornwall a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, European, who died at Sea on the twenty-second day of April 1892. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,

Bombay, 29th Nov, 1892. Administrator to Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORMUSJEE CAWASJEE JASSAWALLA and DORABJEE CAWASJEE JASSAWALLA have contracted TO SELL all their right, title, and interest, including the reversion in the undermentioned properties to our clients BOMANJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH and ARDESIR BOMANJEE DUBASH and DORABSHAW BOMANJEE DUBASH, executors of RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH, deceased, the said Bomanjee Cursetjee Dubash and Ardesir Cursetjee Dubash, executors of Peerozeshaw Cursetjee Dubash, deceased. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said properties or either of them or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such, claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Belasis Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3132 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 179 and 462, New No. 13695, and New Survey No. 3572, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Jehangir Nusserwanjee and Co. and now of Ladha Ebhram, on or towards the West partly by property formerly of Rustamjee Nowrojee and now of Rustamjee Dossabhoy Setna, and partly by the property of the said purchasers, on or towards the North by the property of the said purchasers and on or towards the South by the said Belasis Road, and on which said ground together with the ground adjacent, and on the North side thereto and belonging to the said purchasers stands the several bungalows, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352 and 3353, and street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said purchasers.—Dated at Bombay this 6th day of December, 1892.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, & KOLA,

Purchasers' Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 200 OF 1887.

CASSILAL MEETHALAL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kantha, and JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and the order dated the Twenty-first June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the Undermentioned immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and of the abovenamed Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

FIRSTLY.—All that Enam Village, called Valnai, together with the Bungalow or dwelling-house and the Garden forming compound thereof, and all other lands situate in the said village, and new in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration sub-district of Salsette Zillah, Tannah and bounded on the East by the markations of the Town of Mallar, on the West by the Mallowny Village, on the western bank of the water-course running from the Kandowly River, and on the North and South by the markation of the Town of Mallar, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur, and other cultivators, and are now in that of the plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

SECONDLY—All that Inam village, called Wadwan, together with the Cart, Mango, and other trees standing thereon, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette Zillah, Tannah, bounded on the East by two brooks appertaining to the said village of Wadwan, and the village of Ankoorlai respectively, running East and West from the top of Hillock situate on the East of an orchard, called Dharam Ran, situate in a Northerly direction with the land marks of Kusha Mallar, on the West and South by the landsmarks of Kusha Mallar, and on the North by a Cattle Passage or Gowan, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nasserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and are now in that of the Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Jamsedji, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated 24th day of October, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,

Acting Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST..........	Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED	Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security......	Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5	Per cent. per annum	for 12 months.	Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
4½	Do. do.	for 9 months.	
4	Do. do.	for 6 months.	
3	Do. do.	for 4 months.	

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,

F. D. STRANACK,

Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.

DELIGHTFUL WEAR.

NON-SHRINKING.

WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,

BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.

PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.

ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!

ON

Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.

OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,

PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,

MEDOWS STREET, 58. ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

'XMAS! 'XMAS!! 'XMAS!!!

SPLENDID SELECTIONS OF NOVELTIES IN

FANCY GOODS, GLASSWARE, CONFECTIONERY

JEWELLERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, TOYS,

ELECTRO-PLATED, CRACKERS, 'XMAS CARDS,

BOLTON & COMPANY,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)

WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)

DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,

Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Prices on application.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,

Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000

Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.

REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,

Agents.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"

"KEATING'S POWDER,"

"KEATING'S POWDER,"

"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
G. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MOST POPULAR

SQUARE PIANOFORTES

OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART

GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S

IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT. BEST in the market. Trade Mark, "G" in Diamond.

GIBBS PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS	50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE	10,000 "
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD	5,000 "
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000 "
GLASGOW WATERWORKS..........	3,500 "
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS.	9,000 "
BARROW DOCKS.........................	7,000 " &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement has also Engineer's testimonials and prices can be obtained from

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly .... "	25	Half-yearly .... "	30
Quarterly .... "	13	Quarterly .... "	15
Monthly............ "	5	Monthly............ "	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly .... "	29	Half-yearly .... "	32
Quarterly .... "	16	Quarterly .... "	18
Monthly............ "	6	Monthly............ "	6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion..................................	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion................................	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ "
Third do.	2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0

Each succeeding line........................... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly .... "	6	Half-yearly .... "	7-8
Quarterly .... "	3	Quarterly .... "	3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12

Half-yearly .... " 6

Quarterly .... " 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12

Half-yearly .... " 6

Quarterly .... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	335
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	280	200	Rs. 14	146
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	286
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	845
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. new £18 Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18pr. ct.	450 955xd
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100		205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	145
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	900
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 130xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	130 520
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435xd
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	275
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35 75	210 245
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	
Volkart		1,000	100	Rs. 100	970xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	180
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	1	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,140
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	740
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	640
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	430
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	775
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	...	41
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	310
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,117½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,365
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,527½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	13
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,865xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	165
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	521
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,330
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	535
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 26	
China Leaf	" 25-11	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	" 25-4	"
Do. do. new	" 25	"
Australia do.	" 25-12	
Bombay do.	" 25-11	
English Sovereigns	" 16-4	
Do. Drazons	" 16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	" 106-11	
Carolas Dollars	" 230	Nominal
Mexican do.	" 222-4	
Five-Francs	" 315	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Levèe, Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.
University Examination Results.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Karagola steamer arrived yesterday from Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calder (s), from Persian Gulf; and Mecca (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Khiva and La Seyne left the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Kt. of St. John entered the dock on Monday.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—The entries for Saturday's racing close at 4 p.m., to-day (14th).

REPORTED THEFT.—Captain Holt, residing at Colaba, reports to the police of the theft of Rs. 160, in currency notes, from a drawer in his desk.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., to-day, the 14th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, and the Eastern ports of Africa up to Natal, per extra s. s. Tungue, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Thursday, the 15th instant.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,228, the daily average being 174. The total of new patients was 970.

A CHILD ROBBED.—Gunpat Dewjee, living at Samuel Street, has made a report to the police that, on Monday evening, whilst his brother, about five years of age, was playing in the street, in front of his house, somebody removed from his person two silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 12, and made away.

FALL INTO A QUARRY-HOLE.—On Monday evening, Parbuttee, a Hindu woman, about twenty years of age, accidentally fell from the top of Nowroji Hill into a quarry-hole below—a height of 58 feet. She was taken out of the quarry-hole in an unconscious state, and removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THE GIRLS' ENGLISH SCHOOL, THANA.—The distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the above school will take place at the Atkins' bungalow, Agra Road, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 4-30 p. m. Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, C.S., Sessions Judge, will preside, and Mrs. Crawford will distribute the prizes.

STABBING A WOMAN IN THE NORTHBROOK GARDENS.—Bhagoo Bhica who brutally stabbed the woman Wittee in the Northbrook Gardens, was placed before Mr. Dustoor, at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday and remanded to custody till to-morrow, when the medical testimony will be taken as to the nature of the wounds, which have proved fatal.

NEW YEAR'S CALENDARS.—The usual calendars and diaries are beginning to come in, and all of them show an improvement on last year's. The Standard Life Office sends in a customary blotting book and pocket-diary, the latter of which is this year cloth-bound. The Royal Insurance Company sends a blotting book, diary, and wall calendar, each of neat design, while the New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Companies also send useful wall calendars.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Ambee, aged six years, daughter of Baloo, a mill-hand, living at Gilder Street. On the 4th inst. whilst the deceased was swinging on a swinging cot, she fell down on a stone pavement, sustaining a wound on her forehead. About two days ago tetanus set in, and she died on Monday evening. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Hotel, at 8 o'clock, this evening, at the Officers' dinner:—

Grand March	Le Prophete	Meyerbeer.
Overture	Du Calif de Bagdad	Boieldieu.
Valse	Ever and ever Mine	Coote.
Gavotte	Ce que dansait Grand Mere	J. Walter.
Lancers	Her Majesty's	Solomon.
Selection	Mascotte	Montgomery.
Interlude	Music hath Charms	G. Crowe
Polka	The Whistling	E. Solomon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF A LABOURER.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Moroo Hurry, a labourer, living at DeLisle Road. The deceased was a man of a very bad temper. On Sunday he quarrelled with his wife, because she did not wish him to go to his work on account of his ill-health. He, however, did go to his work on that day and complained to a fellow-workman about a pain in the head. On Monday he bought some opium which he swallowed. He became ill suddenly, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

WELCOME TO LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.—A reception committee of the undermentioned Parsee gentlemen has been formed to give an evening party to Lord Hawke's cricket team during their stay at Bombay, when they will play the Parsees. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris have consented to grace the occasion with their presence. The evening entertainment is fixed for the 26th instant, at the residence of Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier:—President, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.; members, Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Framjee D. Petit, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Limjee N. Banajee, J. Cowasjee Jehangier, and J. M. Framjee Patel, hon. secretary, reception committee.

A DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. Henry Blackwell, secretary to the Bombay Telephone Company, brought a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation against a bill collector of the company, named Essoo Bissajee, in respect of a sum of Rs. 503. The evidence showed the prisoner received payment of a bill for Rs. 250 from the National Mills Co., Rs. 250 from the Khatao Mills Co., and Rs. 6 from the Bombay Company for which he gave no account of receipt. As he could not return the money, the accused pleaded for mercy and offered to pay back Rs. 10 a month from his salary. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for eighteen months.

STORING HIDES WITHOUT A LICENSE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mahomedally Sooltanally, a dealer in leather, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. Douglas Bennett, of the Bombay Municipality, on a charge of storing hide in his shop without a license from the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Bennett informed his Worship that the accused was one of those men who stored hides without a license, and unless he was fined the practice would be continued to the detriment of the Municipality.

Mr. Kapadia, pleader, who defended, contended that the accused had not stored hides, but leather. There was a great distinction between hide and leather. Hide meant the skin of an animal in the natural state, and it might be either wet or dry; and after the hide underwent certain operations, it was no longer hide or skin but leather. When hide is cured and tanned it becomes leather, and it is used for making shoes, saddles, and other like things. The leather smell was not so offensive as that of the hide, but it still was not wholly free from harmless smell. If the storing of leather was an offence then all the shop-keepers and boot-sellers ought to be prosecuted. He asked his Worship to dismiss the case.

The Magistrate held that there was a distinction between leather and hide, and the pieces stored by the accused seemed to be those of leather, and therefore the prosecution did not fall under the schedule M of the Municipal Act, which should be amended before the Municipality could bring action against anybody for storing leather without a license. His Worship, therefore, discharged the accused.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. THE CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

FREDERIC YORKE-SMITH VS. THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

THE Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court in this case, which was an appeal by the Corporation, the defendants and appellants, from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran delivered on the 11th March, 1892. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants and appellants. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent, Mr. Smith, who is the administrator in India to the estate of William Wallace, deceased.

Sir Charles Sargent said: This suit arises out of an agreement entered into by the directors of the Burmah Trading Company with Mr. Wallace for the purchase of the timber business he had been carrying on in Burmah, together with the capital, good will, and assets appertaining to the same. By the 12th article of that agreement, it was agreed that 100 fully paid-up shares in the company should be allotted to Mr. Wallace, in consideration of his transfer of the real assets of the business, and by the 13th article it was further agreed that, in consideration of the transfer of the other assets, "Mr. Wallace, his executors and administrators should be entitled, so long as he or they shall hold one hundred shares, to an extra or preferential dividend equal to one-third of the surplus net profits of the Company as may remain in any year after paying a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up amount of all shares in the Company including the said one hundred shares, and after setting apart from time to time out of such surplus profits as a reserve fund or to the credit of any reserve fund already created, such sum as the directors of the Company for the time being should in their discretion think fit." Mr. Wallace died on the 28th January, 1888, leaving a will by which he appointed his brothers, Messrs. R. Wallace, L. A. Wallace, and A. F. Wallace, his executors, of whom Mr. R. Wallace predeceased the testator, and Mr. A. F. Wallace alone proved the will, which, after referring to the 100 shares and the preferential dividend attaching thereto, directed his executors or administrators to hold the same upon trust so as to be at the absolute disposal of such of his said brothers as should survive him. The plaintiff as attorney to Mr. A. F. Wallace has taken out letters of administration to the will in India, and a note that administration has been granted to him has been appended to the register, leaving the 100 shares upon the Register in the name of the testator. The plaintiff prays that it may be declared that the said clause 13 is still in operation, and that the extra or preferential dividend payable on the said 100 shares, provided for by clause 13, is still payable and is payable to the plaintiff as such administrator as aforesaid, if and when there shall be sufficient net profits to allow the payment therof under that clause. The defendants' statement contends that, in the events which have happened, A. F Wallace as the proving executor of the will of William Wallace, now holds the said shares in the character of a trustee of the same, specifically bequeathed by the said will and not in the character of executor; and that the plaintiff is entitled to the preferential dividends upon the assumption only that the said shares shall, when such dividends may be declared, be held by the executor of the said testator in the capacity of executor and as an undistributed part of the testator's estate, and not otherwise. A preliminary objection has been taken that the Court will not make a declaratory decree with respect to a right which is future and contingent, as it was said was the case here, there being no fund actually in existence when the suit was brought, from which a preferential dividend could be claimed, and no certainty that there ever would be such a fund. It was pointed out that a Court of Chancery in England does not, as a general rule, make a declaration with respect to future or contingent rights. Here, however, the right itself is existent, and although the exercise of it is undoubtedly contingent on there being a balance of profit as contemplated by section 13, the very nature of the agreement assumes that there may and probably will be such balance, and indeed the past history of the Company shews that more than 4 lakhs have already been applied toward the preferential dividend in question. Further, it is plain that it was intended that the directors should exercise their discretion as to the amount to be carried to the reserve fund, upon which the balance of profit available for the preferential dividend depends, with some regard to the fact that it was agreed to be paid as the consideration for the transfer of the assets other than the fixed assets. It is, therefore, from the very nature of the case important that the directors should know for certain whether the claim for a preferential dividend is still in existence, or has come to an end as contended by the plaintiff. We think, therefore, that it is clearly a case in which, in the interest of both parties, the Court, in the exercise of a sound discretion, should make a declaration as to the right in question. It is also to be remarked that this objection has been taken for the first time on appeal, a circumstance which by itself is, in our opinion, fatal to it. The real question between the parties in this case turns upon the meaning to be given to the expression "hold" in the 13th article of the agreement, which provides for a preferential dividend being paid to Mr. Wallace, his executors and administrators "so long as he or they should hold the 100 shares," which, by the previous article it had been agreed, should be allotted to him as the consideration for the transfer of the fixed assets. By holding shares in its ordinary acceptation, is meant being a "shareholder" i.e., a person, whose name is on the list of shareholders or at any rate entitled to have his name placed on it, and the language of the latter clause of section 13 shews that Mr. Wallace's holding was regarded as being in that character without any qualification being annexed to it. As to what is meant by the executors and administrators of Mr. Wallace "holding" the shares, the agreement must be read in connexion with the sections of the articles of association of the defendants Company, which relate to the transmission of shares. Those sections are sections 29, 30, and 31, and provide that the executors and administrators of a deceased shareholder shall be the only persons that the company can recognize as having a title to the shares. And that they can be registered as shareholders, or elect to have some person to be named by them registered as a transferee of such shares. These articles shew that the executors and administrators, although not entered on the register, are the only persons whose title can be recognized by the Company. And as long as that is so between themselves and the Company, they would be the "holders" of the shares in their representative character, in the sense that no one else can dispose of them, and there is nothing in this agreement to shew that the executor and administrator were required to make themselves personally liable by having their own name placed on the register. The shares were fully paid up, and they would remain in any case until transferred by the executors and administrators of Mr. Wallace subject to a lien in respect of all Mr. Wallace's obligations. By "holding" therefore, in the absence of anything in the agreement to shew a contrary intention, must, in our opinion, in the case of the executors and administrators, be understood to be their continuing to be the only persons who could be recognized by the Company as having a title to the shares; and Mr. A. F. Wallace is still in that position with respect to the shares. It is, however, objected by the defendant in his written statement that it never could have been intended that the executors and administrators should continue to be entitled to the preferential dividend after the debts on the estate of Mr. Wallace had been paid, (as was admitted to be the case here,) and whether Mr. A. F. Wallace, the executor, who had taken out probate would, as it was contended, be regarded in a Court of Equity as a trustee for the person entitled to the shares, under the will, viz. for himself, and his brother, Lewis Wallace, is not necessary to determine. Whether Mr. A. F. Wallace would, under the circumstances disclosed by his deposition, be so regarded by a Court of Equity is not necessary to determine, as we agree with Mr. Justice Farran that, there is nothing to be found in the agreement, express or implied, which shews an intention of the parties to the agreement to regard anything but the legal "holding" under the articles of association by Mr. Wallace, his executors and administrators, and that to go beyond that holding, would be virtually to add a new term to the agreement. There are no express words qualifying the "holding," and the language throughout the agreement, especially that of the proviso at the close of article 13, points to Mr. Wallace and his representatives as the legal holders of the shares, being the only persons in the contemplation of the parties. Lastly, the very form of the consideration provided by section 13 for the transfer of the other assets, shows that the object the Company had in view was to afford an inducement to Mr. Wallace and his excutors to continue on the register as the holders of the shares. These inferences as to the intention of the parties are entitled to special consideration from the circumstance that the agreement is not an inartificial document as is so often found in transactions of this nature, but a highly artificial instrument—the work obviously of a skilled draftsman. We are of opinion, therefore, that Mr. A. F. Wallace, by his attorney the plaintiff, is still holding the shares within the contemplation of section 13 of the agreement, and the plaintiff is therefore entitled to a declaration in the terms of the prayer of his plaint. We do not, however, think it advisable for the Court to express an opinion as to the construction of the expression "executor and administrator," a question which may never arise in the future, and is not raised by the pleadings. We must, therefore, vary the decree by omitting the part of it which follows after the words "is still payable to the plaintiff as administrator of W. Wallace as in the plaint mentioned," but in other respects, the decree is confirmed. Respondents to have their costs of this appeal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

ALLEGED FORGED PROMISSORY NOTES.

AGA AHMED ALI KHAN VS. RUSHI MUNJEE KHETSY.

THE plaintiff prayed judgment for the sum of Rs. 6,034-15-0, and interest from 1st July, 1892, due on two promissory notes said to have been executed by the defendant. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 6th September, 1891, he advanced to the defendant a sum of Rs. 2,500 to run at interest at the rate of one per cent. per month, obtaining from defendant a promissory note for the amount. On the 8th November, 1891, the plaintiff further lent a sum of Rs. 3,000 to run at the same rate of interest and obtained from defendant another promissory note in Gujerati. Plaintiff had demanded payment of the sum of Rs. 5,500 due to him, but the defendent had failed to pay. The total sum due with interest was Rs. 6,034-15-0.

The defendant denied the alleged advances and the execution of the alleged promissory notes, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. He further stated in an affidavit that he did not know the plaintiff and had had no monetary dealings whatever with him. He had seen the alleged promissory notes, which were written in a small account book in the form of an account and he said that the signatures alleged to be his were forgeries. On the 22nd June, 1892, the Commissioner of this court was directed to sell by public auction the defendant's property, which was mortgaged with Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and to divide the proceeds in the following manner:—To Ranibai her 7-16ths of two-annas share and the balance to Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. The property was sold for Rs. 75,100, and on the 22nd July, 1892, the Commissioner distributed the monies accordingly after retaining a sum of Rs. 6,400 pursuant to a judge's order in this suit. Defendant said that this case was entirely got up by the plaintiff to extort money from him.

His lordship, in disposing of the case, said three witnesses proved the execution of the notes. The defendant was in Poona on the 28th June, and there appeared to be great improbabilities in the plaintiff's case. Plaintiff was a man who would not have lent such sums by a mere entry in the account-book without any security. The plaintiff's story was very unlikely about the defendant's promise to return the money when his property was sold. The defendant did not appear to have been in need of money at the time. There was no difference in the defendant's alleged signatures which were written, if true, after an interval of time. In the account-book they appeared to be written immediately one after the other. His lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

BEFORE Mr. C. P. Cooper, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Franz Ruffener was again charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of jewellery, watches, and monies of the collective value of about Rs. 2,000. The charge was brought by Mr. A. Fetterle, watchmaker, who was represented by Mr. Payne, solicitor, while Mr. DeSouza, defended the accused.

After testifying to the circumstances under which the accused was engaged as an agent, the complainant, in cross-examination by Mr. DeSouza, said the accused came from Switzerland about the 1st of January last, and was in the service for about three months. He knew enough of English to make himself understood. Witness knew Chapieri who had one or two transactions before this one. Chapieri owed witness about Rs. 2,000, and was a man who could be trusted when under proper control. The accused made himself out to be an experienced man of business, but witness did not find him so. When the accused came to Bombay he was not penniless, but when he signed the contract, he had no money. Witness's firm were the sole importers of the Reliance watches. The trade mark was registered in India in the name of A. Fetterle and Co. Witness did not intend to establish a branch firm in Hongkong. The accused and Chapieri were sent by him to Hongkong to open a firm on their own account. It was not true witness wanted to establish a firm in Hongkong ostensibly in the name of the accused, but virtually in witness's name. The accused and Chapieri were known as the agents for the Reliance Watch Co. Before Ruffener started witness made an advance to him of a sum of Rs. 202. Complainant did not authorise the accused to open a firm. Witness gave Mr. Chapieri Rs. 50, and paid Mrs. Chapieri Rs. 30. Witness got her a passage for Rs. 82. Complainant did not direct them to get up an establishment or to buy show cases. He promised to send the show cases. By the letter (Exhibit D) complainant did give instructions what they were to do. He thought they arrived in Hongkong on the 5th or 6th of July. Complainant did not know they would want more money. The profit on the sale at Singapore would enable them to start business in Hongkong. He thought they would stop two days at Singapore as long as the steamer stopped. Business in Singapore could be made in a few hours. The accused left Bombay on June 15. He did not give any list of expenses incurred at Singapore. Witness did not consider the expense of 750 dols., incurred at Hongkong, reasonable. Complainant received a telegram saying "send Rs. 600," and he telegraphed back "Come Bisagno will pay Bombay." Witness was surprised to receive such a telegram, and telegraphed to the accused to come and he would pay his passage in Bombay. Witness had 5,000 posters printed. Envelopes and memoranda were also prepared. The posters were to be circulated wherever the accused went. The accused telegraphed "Rs. 2,000 spent, I am coming back." Complainant telegraphed to come back. Accused did write the watches were highly priced; and they could not find a market for them.

After deposing to the circumstances under which the accused disposed of the property to the captain of the s. s. Bisagno, the case was adjourned.

THE MILL STRIKES AT TANK BUNDER.

MR. BROWN, Solicitor, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, and filed an information on behalf of his client, Mr. Pherozshah Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, the manager of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, situated at Tank Bunder. These proceedings have been instituted in consequence of the assault, which was committed upon the complainant.

Complainant stated: I am the manager of the mill of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, some of the operatives of which have been on strike since November last. On Saturday, the 10th instant, I gave evidence for the defendants in a suit in the Bombay Court of Small Causes, brought by one of the former operatives against the Company for his wages for October last, which was dismissed by the learned fourth judge of that court. On leaving the court, after the decision, I got into my mail phaeton, which was standing on the road near St. Xavier's College, when a crowd of about twenty-five persons, which afterwards increased to somewhere about three hundred men milloperatives, amongst whom I recognised many of the strikers, surrounded my carriage, and a Hindoo, whom I know by sight as one of the strikers, and whom I afterwards pointed out to Constable Hardacre, who arrested him, caught hold of the reins of my horse and shouted out "have wages out anyhow." I asked the crowd to desist, but shouts were raised of "pukarao, maro," and several of the crowd pulled the reins out of my hand. Meanwhile, showers of stones were thrown by the crowd at me, many of which fell into the carriage, and some struck me. On receipt of a message from the court, I got out of my carriage, and was returning to the compound of the court-house, when more stones were thrown at me, one of which cut the back of my head and caused it to bleed freely. Another struck my leg, leaving a mark, and several others struck my body. I returned to the court-house and when Constable Hardacre came, I went back with him to the road where the operatives were still gathered. I caught one Hindoo, whom I know by sight as one of the strikers, with a stone in his hand which he was about to throw at me, and gave him in charge of the constable. After Inspector Stanford arrived, I drove home acccompanied by Constable Handacre to protect me. I identify the two Hindoos, above referred to, as to out of the six persons who were put up before his Worship Mr. Webb on the 12th instant on a charge of disorderly behaviour. I learn from Ardeshir Edulji that he caught one of the six accused in the act of picking up a stone and throwing it at me, and that he gave him into police custody. I believe two more out of the accused formed part of the crowd. I charge five out of the six accused with being members of an unlawful assembly, and with rioting and assault, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate issued summonses against six of the accused, whose case will be heard to-day.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending the 3rd December, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—Charles James Fauvel, of No. 15, George Street, Mansion House, in the City of London, England, Assayer and Mining Engineer, for an improved furnace and method for the treatment of refractory ores; John Harper, Manager, Marshall Sons and Company, Limited, No. 1, Loll Bazar Street, Calcutta, for improvements in clamps for holding together material compressed by hydraulic or other pressure; Edmond Robert Baller, of No. 27, Martin's Lane, London, E. C., England, Engraver for an improved means of preventing person's fingers, clothing, and other articles being shut between the hinged side of doors and frames; Rudolf Diesel, Engineer, of Berlin, Prussia, German Empire, for a process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel; Reuben Reynold's, of Sandal, near Wakefield, in the County of York, England, Corn Miller, for improvements in apparatus for drying and conditioning grain or other material; Isaac Jackson, of Glossop, in the County of Derby, England, Belt-fastener, Manufacturer, for improvements in and connected with driving belts; Frederico Capone, of Altavilla, Irpina, in the Kingdom of Italy, for improvements in and relating to flying machines; Bernard Coventry, Indigo Planter, of Dulsing Sarai, in the district of Tirhoot, for the improvement of indigo manufacture; William Richard Sumption Jones, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, of Ajmere, Rajputana, for improvements in central buffers for railway and other vehicles.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—Frederick Reilly, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department North-Western Railway, Saharanpore, North-Western Provinces, for rigidly connecting gates at road level-crossings over railways. (Filed 18th November 1892); George Dubern, Manager of the Calcutta Ice Association, in the town of Calcutta, No. 89, Lower Circular Road, for improved delated water machinery. (Filed 2nd August 1892.); Clarence Canning Hearsay, Gentleman, of Lakhimpur, in the province of Oudh, India, for the improved method of sustaining the combustion of charcoal or other materials used in the smoking of "hookahs with chillums." (Filed 30th November 1892); Benja De Lissa, Gentleman, and John Alston Wallace, landed proprietor, both of Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, for improved method of and apparatus to be used in the manufacture and storage of inflammable gas for general purposes. (Filed 28th November 1892.)

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege. Stephen Alley and John Alexander Mac Lellan, Engineers, of Sentinel Works, Palmadie, in the County of Renfrew, Scotland, for improvements in and connected with apparatus for making moulds for casting.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF DECEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st December to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st December to date.
Delhi	30·177	Calm	2	69·1	46·1	48	..	...	—0·18
Agra	30·204	N W	2	70·6	43·6	63	..	..	—0·01
Cawnpore	30·178	Calm	1	68·5	41·0	93	...	0·09	...
Allahabad	30·162	W N W	1	70·5	45·4	83	...	0·30	—0·03
Jhansi	30·202	Calm	1	79·4	50·7	56	..	...	—0·15
Jacobabad	30·191	Calm	2	70·4	38·6	59	..	...	..
Karachi	30·153	N E	9	78·5	51·1	14	..	...	..
Jeypore	30·206	E	3	75·5	45·2	49	..	0·02	—8·68
Ajmere	30·230	Calm	2	76·2	45·3	60	...	...	—0·07
Deesa	30·130	E	..	87·3	53·9	63	...	..	—0·08
Bhuj	30·091	Calm	4	82·9	55·5	43	..	..	...
Rajkot	30·104	Calm	2	82·1	53·0	64	...	..	—0·35
Veraval	30·080	N E	4	78·0	60·3	49	...	..	..
Neemuch	30·173	Calm	4	71·7	49·9	31	..	..	—0·12
Indore	30·111	S E	1	80·0	54·1	60	...	0·50	+0·06
Saugor	30·154	E	2	78·8	55·3	42	...	..	—0·75
Jubbulpore	30·188	Calm	..	78·9	48·9	85	...	..	—0·61
Hoshangabad	30·145	N E	4	79·3	55·8	36	...	0·34	—0·24
Khandwa	30·141	S	2	86·2	58·6	66	..	0·44	—0·21
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	30·152	Calm	3	82·8	58·3	75	...	..	—0·98
Amraoti	30·129	Calm	3	84·5	59·8	51	..	0·21	—0·72
Akola	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Surat	30·085	N	F	83·5	59·0	77	..	...	—0·18
Malegaon	30·141	W N W	4	85·9	56·9	63	..	0·17	—0·59
Bombay	30·066	E N E	7	85·4	70·4	82	..	0·67	+0·09
Poona	30·154	Calm	5	86·6	54·9	60	..	0·31	—0·98
Sholapur	30·153	Calm	7	86·2	55·1	63	...	0·68	—0·57
Ratnagiri	30·056	S E	4	91·9	64·9	59	...	0·41	—0·16
Belgaum	30·095	E N E	?	81·2	56·9	65	..	0·30	—1·56
Goa	30·051	S E	5	86·1	66·4	70	...	12·44	...
Karwar	30·073	Calm	1	88·2	63·0	78	..	1·43	—1·44
Mangalore	30·044	E N E	3	88·8	66·9	67	..	4·25	+0·67
Calicut	30·036	E N E	7	86·3	66·6	73	...	3·54	—2·64
Cochin	30·032	E N E	M	89·3	69·6	66	...	14·08	—4·43
Bangalore	30·154	E N E	5	77·7	54·4	84	...	0·57	—3·49
Secunderabad	30·169	Calm	3	81·7	54·6	79	..	1·79	—0·13
Masuliptm.	30·123	N	6	81·1	63·6	82	..	0·31	—7·55
Bellary	30·158	S E	3	83·5	57·0	84	...	0·25	—2·05
Cuddapah	30·125	N N E	...	86·0	62·4	83	..	0·78	—5·24
Madras	30·110	N W	10	85·7	70·7	74	...	2·91	—17·41
Coimbatore	30·119	N	5	83·9	63·3	77	...	1·16	—3·08
Trichinopoly	30·087	N N E	3	88·0	64·9	70	...	1·56	—5·31
Negapatam	30·032	N	11	82·4	67·7	78	..	4·16	—18·53
C'Tmbo	29·996	N	17	89·5	73·0	73	...	5·99	—10·39

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all districts, except locally at Neemuch, where a brisk fall has taken place. The distribution remains unaltered and the baric gradients are rather steep on the Western side of the Peninsula and on and off the South Coromandel Coast. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to fresh at Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Calicut. The day and night temperature variations are small except at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jocobabad and Neemuch, where the maximum is from 4° to 8° in defect of the average and at Indore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti and Malegaon, where the minimum is from 4° to 11° in excess of the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 39° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several districts. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is slightly unsettled and is likely to remain more or less cloudy during the next 24 hours.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SIMLA, DEC. 13.

The following is a summary of Tuesday's observations:—Barometer has changed by small amounts and the general conditions are unchanged. Gradients are moderate on the both coasts and the Peninsula. Wind blows north-west and north-east in Bengal, northerly at the Bay and south-east to east-west on the Peninsula; elsewhere calms prevail. Thermometric changes are irregular. The mean temperature is four degrees in the Central Provinces and half-a-degree at Bombay; above the average elsewhere. The maxima, exceeding ninety degrees, is reported from Goa, Ratnagiri and Tinnevelly; and the minima at the central stations is very high. No rain has fallen anywhere, but the sky is rather cloudy. There is no sign at present of the change of the weather.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

(Wednesday, 14th Dec. 1892.)

6 p.m.—Advent Service, Litany and Sermon by the Reverend A. York Browne.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Etona in the Prince's Dock this evening at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoistiel.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

5-30 p.m.—Administration of Confirmation by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madenal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Harrington, 572 tons, Captain John McDougall, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain F N Frohawk, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Miss Horne and one gentleman as cabin and 270 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain B B Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs John Knowles, Lieut W H Manning, Captain A C Newton King, Revd Fr Waldmann, S J, Mr E F Dawson and 165 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain R Harves, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr N Schulizzi, Mr G Denney, Mr J Anderson, Maj Mayne, and Mrs Schumacker. For Melbourne—Mr J Furbee, Mr Baylies, Mr A Hudson, and Mr Mawley. For King George Sound—Mr N Corsto Phan. For Penang—Mr N J Stebb. For Colombo—Miss Whitly, Miss Casmis, Mrs Remington and two children, and two deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

All the Harbour and Shoal Buoys in the Port have been painted as follows, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Universal System of Buoyage:—Starboard Buoys painted Red. Port Buoys painted black. Middle Ground and Elephants Shoal Buoys painted black with white horizontal stripes. The shapes of the buoys will also be altered in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee when it is found necessary to renew them.

ARAKAN DIVISION—AKYAB HARBOUR.

The Bar Buoy, Akyab Harbour, has been placed in position.

ARAKAN DIVISION—AKYAB HARBOUR.

All buoys marking the Channel are painted in accordance with the Universal System of Buoyage, namely, entering the starboard hand Buoys painted red, and Port Black Oyster Reef Buoy is painted black.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Etona	1615	Welch	A	W& A Graham&Co
,, Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B and P S N Co.
,, W Branch	2147	Ritson	E	J Mackintosh
,, Tunguo	1100	Pinheiro	H J	J Mendoca
,, Hindustan	1552	Hazard	K	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Saburmati	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Pekin	2133	Street	M	P & O S N Co
,, Bormida	2230	Ansaldo	N	F Branchi.
,, Zuari	...	Nacoda	O	Shepherd.
,, Afrikander	2700	Hubback	P	F Muir & Co.
,, Chiltern	832	Starkey	Q	Eastern Tgph Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Mahanadi ....Nacoda............Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore	2431	Parodi	3	F Branchi
,, Ganges	4168	Alderton	4	P & O Co
,, Kt of St John	2248	Billett	6	K Nixon & Co.
,, Niagara	1987	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Worsley Hall	2173	Black	10	E Bates & Co
,, Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
,, Werneth Hall	2620	Rothwell	12	E Bates & Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	14	E Bates & Co
,, Metapedia	1054	Fraser	15	K Nixon & Co
,, Bombay	2049	Robertson	16	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Nov. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Calder (s)	Lovell	Persian Gulf.
	Mecca (s)	Feohawk	Rangron, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Mirzapore, Harvey, for China, &c.
,, Pachumba, Russell, for Karachi via K. Cost.
Barq Harrington, McDougall, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bagdad for coast and Calcutta.
,, City of Wakefield for Marseilles.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel. (Arrivals)	Commander.	From	Date. (Departures)	To
Nov.					
16	Red Breast H Ms	Stewart	Trincomally.	1	Somali coast
	Gunnong	Gaggino	Trapanee		
27	Meyun	Mitchell	Somali Coast	29	Somali coast
28	Shet el Arab.	Saunders	Cardiff	3	Persian Gulf
	Kansler	Ferchan	Hamburg	29	Zanzibar
	Ballaarat	Angus	London		Sydney
	Mayo H M's I M	Black	Mussowa	2	Berbera Ec
	Maria Teresa	Deperis	Bombay	9	Trieste
	Dorunda	Gray	London		Barisbane
30	Keichstag	Elson	Zanzibar	30	Hamburg
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	2	Hodeida
	Sheikh Berkhud	Baker	Berbera	1	Somali coast
	King Arthur	Fairweather.	Bombay	2	Jeddah Ec
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa	1	Mussowa
Dec.					
1	Bengal	Barratt	London		Calcutta
	Peninsular	Loggin	Bombay		
	Carthage	M de Horne	Sydney	1	London
	Chusan	Thompson	Calcutta		London
	Pekin	Street	London		Bombay
	Jumna	Sanders	Brisbane		London
	Tuna	Peters	Berbera		
2	K F William.	Ahrens	Kameran	2	Bremen
	Bayern	Engle Bart.	Bremen		China
	Hankow	West	New York	3	China
3	Sachsen	Supmer	China		Bremen
	Habsburg	Heintze	Sydney		Bremen
	H Bolckow	Hard Castle.	Jeddah		Bombay
	Isla de Mindanao	Galliana	Manilla	4	Barcelona Ec
4	Admiral	West	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Strathclyde	White	New York	5	China
	Caledonien	Flondey	China		Marseilles
5	Himalaya	Chichester	Bombay		England
	Red Breast H M's	Stewart	Somali coast.		
6	Gede	Sikemier	Rotterdam	6	Batavia

Aden, 6th December 1892.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 168 cwts wet oates, Ebjee Sewjee; 371 bales twist waste, Edwin Butterworth and Co; 24 bales wool, R Dhamjee

Worsely Hall s—310 cwts coir yarn, V Munjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Vagjee Bicher; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 247 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand.

FOR LONDON.

Willow Branch s—48 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatau; 36 bales skins and hides, Owen and Okell; 639 cwts oil cake, Latham and Co; 35 cwts gum, S Thackersee; 32 cases indigo, S Kimuteam; 36 cwts indigo, The Bombay Co; 27 cwts gum, V Madhowjee; 35 cwts olibanum, T Jamnadas; 50 cwts colombo roots, K Shurriff and Co; 30 cwts chinamon flowers, Vusonjee, Toolsidas.

Ganges s—200 cwts coir yarn, R Vussonjee; 8 bales shins, Ewart Latham and Co; 6,195 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales skins, Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gunee; 16 cwts chutney, D P Batha and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 1 case silver ware, Tyebjee and Co; 2,570 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 92 cwts olibanum, T Jamnadas; 28 cwts olibanum, B Sajan; 9 bales skins, K Essa and Co; 4 bales skins N Futehally and Co; 18 bales shins, C Jooma and Co; 32 cwts olibanumn, B Sajeen: 45 cwts olibanum, C Tar Mahomed; 131 cwts olibanum, K Shuriff and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worsley Hall s—6 500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Werneth Hall s—33 cwts gingellyseed and 4½ cwts linseed, &c, R Kaderbhoy.
Willow Branch s—634 cwts gingellyseed, H S H Cassum.

FOR ANTWERP.

Africander s—240 cwts rapeseed and 240 cwts grain, A Allymahomed and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Eton s—8,000 cwts rapeseed, A Allymahomed and Co; 330 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
Hindustan s—300 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bombay s—205 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Bormida s—11 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 baskets onions, Alana Moosa; 21 packages sundries, M M Pooonjeajee; 16 cwts dry fruit, E Essafally: 45 bales twist, The Ripon Mafg Co; 52 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 375 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 85 bales twist, C Hormusjee.

Mirzapore s—28½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 42 bales twist, Tata and Co; 138 chests opium, P and S N Co; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 19 chests opium, P F Talati; 17 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 56 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 45 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 11 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 11 chests, Tata and Co; 3 chests opium, L Chuttoo

FOR SHANGHAI

Mirzapore s—244 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 100 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 138 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, E J Abraham; 98 chests opium, N J Abraham; 16 bales T cloth and 16 bales twist, Tata & Co; 6 chests opium, Hurgovind Bhimraj; 20 chests opium, Tata and Co; 14 chests opium, E Ebram and Co; 6 chests opium, K Oodeymul; 32 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 24 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 1 chest opium, S Seodeyal; 10 chests opium, H Premsookh; 31 chests opium, P Bhunsedur,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

HIS Ex. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE. White Kid Gloves, 2 Buttons, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 2-12 Per Pair. French Grey Rs. 2 Per Pair. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

LUTITIAN CREAM for BROWN BOOTS, Re. 1-4 and 12 annas.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING TRAINING CLASS.—Registry opens for 1893 Session. 'GRAHAM'S' Standard American, and 'PITMAN'S' English Phonography. Prospectus on Application.—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING LINE for one Week from 14th to 21st December. Effective Greys and Fawn Tweed Dress Pieces, 8 yards, 40 inches wide, for Rs. 6-8. Regular price Rs. 9.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.—If you wish to purchase good TEA, COFFEE, CIGARS and CIGARETTES at very Moderate Rates, please try N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price List on Application.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION TEAS in elegant Duplex Canisters from GENERAL YOUNGHUSBAND'S CELEBRATED KANGARA TEA GARDEN.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

REPORTER, fully qualified, WANTED. Address stating terms and experience to "X Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED an Assistant MALE TEACHER for the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Revd. R. M. GRAY, Joint Hony.-Secy., Marine Lines, Bombay.

WANTED, a SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITER, also a TYPE-WRITER. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co., stating salary.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during the time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging; same the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN,—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known Hotel, the most central and commodious on the Hill, is now Open to VISITORS. All Public Offices, Library, Churches, &c., within 5 minutes' walk. Terms moderate.—J. X. PINTO, Proprietor.

WATCHES with independent seconds, as used by Medical Men, in Silver cases, Rs. 100 to 180; in Gold cases, Rs. 85 to 350.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System. For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

J. A. DA CUNHA, STRING and MILITARY BAND supplier and Music Teacher. Terms Moderate. Apply Cavel Street, near the Roman Catholic Church, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints. Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, ornamented and Plain, PLUM PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT. Our own special preparations. Sweets, Chocolates, Nuts, Biscuits, &c.—JAMES PEARSE & Co.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

'XMAS 1892! 'XMAS 1892!! A splendid selection of large Mechanical and Musical Toys, Musical Chairs, Musical Albums, Best Stock of Dressed and Undressed Dolls, Delicate Perfumes, 'Xmas Sweets, &c., &c., BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents. —JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by ... E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.

Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

BAR SILVER was ⅛d. per oz. cheaper in London yesterday, at 38¼d.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 11-16 per cent., say to £63 5-16; while in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent lower, at 83⅝ cents, demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent, to 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 4,47,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·70 to 83·80 cents per oz., Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 97¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108½. The market rates of discount were reduced ⅛ per cent., both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 1⅞ and 2⅛ per cent., respectively. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 2⅝d. French Rentes in Paris were ¾ per cent. lower, at 99¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening; Surats easier; and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, without any East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 5¼d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 63-64d. for December-January deliveries, and 5 9-64d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 31,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged, at 9¾ cents, but Futures for March were 14 points higher, at 9·78 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts...	42,000	54,000	55,000
Two days' do.	72,000	89,000	94,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	3,048,000	4,125,000	3,781,000

Our local Cotton Market has been steady to-day, and prices are unaltered; but only a small business has been done. Exporters have bought 750 bales of ready new stuff, consisting of 500 Khangaum, at Rs. 230-32; 100 each of Bengal and Kamptee, at Rs. 213½ and Rs. 230, respectively; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 225; while the Mills have taken 300 Bengals, at Rs. 205-12; and 100 each of Chalisgaum, at Rs. 205; and Dhulia, at Rs. 208 per candy—all new Cotton.

WHEAT has been neglected to a great extent by shippers, and only a small business has been done again to-day in a quiet market; but prices remain on the previous level.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate amount for export, in a steady market, and on the basis of last quotations for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,396	bales.
Wheat	37,133	cwts.
Linseed	9,771	"
Rapeseed	4,243	"
Gingelly	19,047	"
Poppyseed	627	"
Groundnuts	958	"
Castorseed	1,696	"
Rice	13,306	"

FREIGHTS are dull. Rates are quoted as before; but takers of tonnage are very scarce, and no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling at 1s. 2 19-32d. far Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand; and at 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits; with 1-32 to 1-16d. higher quoted for forward Bank remittance; but the demand for the latter having been in excess of the former, rates receded 1-32d., all round. A fair amount of Bank Paper was taken; but the supply of Credits has been extremely limited. Towards the close, however, rates steadied a little, and Bank remittance was again procurable at the opening quotations, rates closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·55¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further decline of ⅛ per cent. has been established in the price of Fours to-day; but at the close the market was steady at the reduced quotations, say, 105 for cash, and 104 13-16 for the early January account.

SHARES.—There has been a better feeling in this market with regard to Mill Scrip to-day, and in a number of instances an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 has taken place at our revised quotations. Munmar Press shares have advanced Rs. 15. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 lower in the first issue.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th Dec., 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	10	13 a.m.	4	6
Teheran	13	1	41 p.m.	1	2
Suez	13	2	45 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 13th Dec., 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	11	..	1
" Kurrachee	...	7	...	1
" Madras	...	37	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m. the 17th instant.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended December 3, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	95,000	1,53,000	4,000	2,52,000
Or per mile of Railway	206	332	9	547
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	16,77,853	22,13,236	71,895	39,62,981
Total for 22 weeks.	17,72,853	23,66,236	75,892	42,14,981
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,04,439	1,78,899	7,697	2,91,035
Per mile of Ry do.	226	388	17	631
Total to corresponding date do.	17,78,214	27,86,875	91,624	46,46,713

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 39,035
Do. to date .... " 4,31,732

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 12th December, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·968
Temperature of the Air	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·686
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. d. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·2
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, E, W, N N W,
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	156

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

PEGGE—December 12, at Ahmedabad, Mary Ann Emma, the loving and beloved wife of W. T. Pegge, Superintendent of Jails, Ahmedabad.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1892.

WE reproduced yesterday the interesting address delivered by Mr. J. L. Mackay to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the proposed change of standard in India from silver to gold. Mr. Mackay had been invited by Sir William Mouldsworth, to address the Chamber on the subject and there was a large attendance of members of the Chamber. The presentment of matter was lucid and succinct, setting forth the grounds on which it is proposed to change the Indian standard from silver to gold. While the standard of value throughout the rest of the British Empire has been gold for eighty years, India has stood in the exceptional position of having a silver standard without feeling any ill-effects so long as the bimetallic regime—prevailing elsewhere until 1873—kept the ratio of the two metals at one to fifteen and a-half. The adoption of a gold standard by Germany and the closing of the mints of that country to silver, compelled the States comprised in the Latin Union in self-defence to close their mints also. Had India taken the same course the rupee would now be worth one and ten pence halfpenny, and there would have been a saving under the head of Home Charges of many crores a year ever since. The weight of taxation would have been diminished, and India would have been fertilised by a continuous inflow of English capital to develop the latent resources of the country. The difficulties of Indian finance date from that period, and they have gone on increasing in intensity and volume ever since. Instead of a standard of value at a fixed ratio with that of the rest of the civilised world, the rupee is forty per cent. below its old value; instead of being worth two shillings, or even one and ten pence halfpenny, it is at 1s. 2½d. No one can say what the rupee may be worth next year, for no one can tell what course American politicians may take, or ingenious American speculators devise. Fluctuations, which are the bane of all commerce, are not likely to diminish, but rather the contrary.

As Mr. Mackay tersely and happily put it, for a long period of years trade between India and the gold-using countries, which are her chief customers, has been little else than a gambling in silver, and merchants instead of worrying themselves over twist and yarns, wheat, seeds, and freights, would have done better had they decreased their establishments, closed their warehouses, reduced their offices to one room, and confined their attention to operating in silver and in foreign exchanges. He effectively answered the objections of those who contend that India benefits by a depreciating currency, which costs her ninety millions of rupees over and above the par value of the remittance which has to be made for gold annually to meet the Home Charges. There is a proportionate loss on the payments for imported merchandise from countries with a gold standard, which occasions a shrinkage in the demand for imported articles, and tends to a reduction in the general volume of trade. With a view to give India a standard of value which would have the essential element of stability in relation to the standard of other countries—in default of international bimetallism—it is proposed to close the mints to silver, so as to put an end to the fluctuations in the value of that rupee and establish a gold standard, to which the rupee would have a fixed ratio. Mr. Mackay told the Manchester Chamber that in his opinion the best way to effect the change in the standard would be the closing the mints to the free coinage of silver and open them to the free coinage of gold coins worth ten and twenty rupees to be declared legal tender. The ratio between the gold and silver coinage should be fixed after full consideration. His personal opinion is that 1s. 6d. would best meet all interests; a higher rate would involve a dislocation of present prices, and a lower would be exposed to the risk that the intrinsic value of the rupee might go back to one and four pence or one and five pence. If the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver were to have—as it probably would—the effect of closing down many of the silver mines, which produce silver at present at a heavy loss, it is quite possible that silver might recover, when the speculators could no longer calculate on a market in India. Whatever the ratio decided upon, it may be taken for granted that the silver coinage of India would have a far larger intrinsic value than is deemed sufficient for the silver coinage of England, where the difference between the real and the nominal value is over thirty per cent.

It has always appeared to us hazardous to go beyond the necessities of the case, and propose an elaborate plan for the creation of a gold coinage in India. The immediate necessity—since bimetallism is for the present out of the question—will be met by closing the mints to the free coinage of silver, and declaring gold to be the standard of value. Then, as soon after as might be, the Government would have to fix the ratio between the silver coinage and the gold standard. It is by no means, indispensable to have actual gold coins of the stated value. Professional fees in England are always estimated in guineas, but a gold guinea has not been in circulation for generations. In Switzerland there is a gold standard, but except a small sum in the cellars of the State, kept very much as a relic, for show and not for use, there is not a gold coin in the country. No inconvenience is experienced from gold coins not being in circulation; payments are made in token money, which does not even approximate in intrinsic value to English silver coins, but still circulate freely at the fixed ratio to the gold standard. There is nothing wonderful in this, when we consider that the immense commercial transactions of Great Britain are carried on with a gold currency representing only one-eighth of the aggregate of transactions calculated in gold. It might, of course, ultimately come about that a gold coinage would be found convenient in India, and that those who now hoard gold in bullion or in ornaments would prefer to get it converted into coin at the mints. But that seems to be a matter of secondary importance. The present need is to get rid of a standard which has ceased to have any fixed relation to gold, and is subject to oscillations which defy calculation. It is of very doubtful expediency to enter into a discussion as to the quantity of gold that would be necessary to supply India with a gold currency, for such a subject affords opponents an opportunity of diverting attention from the main issue. Mr. Mackay was doubtless correct in stating that £15,000,000 in gold would maintain a perfect equilibrium between gold and silver in India; but that amount or any other amount, is not required to maintain a ratio—fixed with due regard to existing conditions—between a gold standard and the silver currency. Whether the hoarded gold comes forth to be minted or not, the country can transact its business in silver just as it has done hitherto; what is imperatively necessary is not a gold currency but a fixed standard, or a standard that is, at all events, relatively stable. A gold standard alone can give it in the absence of bimetallism.

THOUGH the hearing of the petition against Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's return for Finsbury was to have been heard a week ago we must wait till to-morrow for the result. Speculating on the eve of the scrutiny our London correspondent wrote:—Unless the judges should be suspicious of collusion and refuse their assent to the understanding just arrived at—an eventuality not at all anticipated—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's fate would be decided by the result of the scrutiny. The inquiry being narrowed to this one point (all the other charges have been abandoned) simplifies matters very much, but, on the face of it, it would appear that the compact was less advantageous to the sitting member than to his opponent. Everything or almost everything depends upon the number of aliens who have voted for the respective candidates. That aliens have voted in Central Finsbury, and in considerable numbers, is a notorious fact, though, fortunately for Mr. Naoroji, they have not all voted on his side. Within a few hours of last mail leaving, the parties were to exchange "particulars," and they then expected to see how the case was likely to end. Our correspondent heard it calculated that if Captain Penton could sustain forty-one objections the seat would be his. Mr. Naoroji's friends, on the other hand, were more hopeful, and although not particularly sanguine, they thought he had a fair chance of remaining in possession. Politics are hardly favourable for the frequent display of chivalrous qualities, but many persons of different shades of opinion expressed their regret that Captain Penton, having withdrawn all the more serious allegations, had not gone a step further. It would certainly be more graceful if he retired altogether, and waited patiently his chance of ousting Mr. Naoroji in a fair stand-up fight. If the latter be unseated in consequence of the alien vote, as Mr. Durant was some years ago in one of the Tower Hamlets, it will be another illustration of the anomalous state of electoral law. Overseers and revising barristers are employed to keep off the register the names of people not legally entitled to vote; and it is hard that a member should be made to suffer for the neglect of public officials. The register should be so carefully prepared that when they are finally passed by the revising barristers every individual whose name is published should *ipso facto* be legally regarded as a voter, although he may be an alien.

THE affiliation of the Northbrook Indian Society to the Imperial Institute takes effect on the 1st of January. By the agreement come to, the invested funds of the Society are to be transferred to trustees representing jointly the Imperial Institute and the Society, and the income administered by the governing body of the Institute. Existing members of the Society, not already Fellows of the Imperial Institute, are entitled to become Fellows on payment of a reduced subscription of one pound. The present Club subscription of £3 3s. will, of course, cease. Future members of the Society will be entitled to the same advantages, subject to a limitation of the total number of European members admissible at the lower rate. In a circular just issued to the members of the Club, the Committee dwell on the conveniences offered by the Institute, and we daresay they are "on a large and liberal scale," but the situation is decidedly inconvenient except for dwellers in Kensingtonia. Besides having the run of the whole Institute, the members of the Northbrook Society are to have reserved for their exclusive use a room on the first floor, which will be fitted up as a morning room. A branch of the secretariat of the Institute is also to be specially organized "for the purpose of affording information and assistance to persons from India visiting England." In carrying out the application it is intended to merge the Club into Society, and afterwards to use the title of "Northbrook Society" only. All present members of the Club, who are not also members of the Society, may become such. A meeting is to be held next month to formally elect members of the Club as members of the Society. Some people look upon the Imperial Institute as a mausoleum, so far as the Northbrook Club is concerned, but it is hoped that they will prove to be false prophets.

IT is evident that the local Banks in Calcutta scent something in the air. They have written to the Provincial Secretary to draw his attention to certain declarations by the British delegates, the significance of which we have already pointed out and ask what the Government proposes to do in regard to silver on its way to India if the Mints be closed to private coinage. We only hope that this ingenuous question will receive an answer free from ambiguity. But there are considerations which suggest scepticism. In the first place the Secretary to the Bengal Government cannot be supposed to be "in the know" of such a subject, which is manifestly within the province of the Government of India. His question of routine will probably be found to stand in the way of receiving a categorical answer to a specific request for information. But even if the intentions of the Government of India on such a point have been communicated to the local Government it is to be doubted whether they will be confided with equal readiness to the local Banks.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution issued yesterday directs that the draft order relating to the Barsi-road Tramway, as amended, be absolute. A commencement is to be made within six months of Friday last, and the time occupied in its construction is not to exceed eighteen months. The line authorised is a single line, with the necessary passing places, and is not to be less than twenty-two miles in length. The gauge is to be two feet six inches; the speed is limited to twelve miles an hour. The rates are assimilated to those of the G. I. P. Railway both for passengers and goods. As to terminal changes they are to be the same as are at the present date of this order, being changed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company; the goods classification in force from time to time is also to be strictly followed.

WE hear that the appeal to the Queen by a Mahar who was under sentence of death at Sattara, and who had unsuccessfully appealed to the Governor of Bombay and to the Viceroy, has been successful, and that a reprieve has come from England, the sentence being altered to transportation for life. The point having been established that appeals to the Queen lie, there is apparently nothing now to prevent any convict from appealing from any sentence in India. Such appeals would apparently be taken up under Sec. 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code, though this has hitherto been rare.

WE understand that Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, barrister-at-law, Calcutta, has been appointed President of the Eighth Indian Congress, which opens at Allahabad on the 28th inst. Mr. Bonnerjee, it will be remembered, was the President of the first Congress which met in Bombay in December, 1885. The "trial by jury" question will, we hear, be one of the subjects to be discussed before the coming Congress.

OUR London correspondent writing on November 25 says:—"I hear that the Gaekwar and Maharanee of Baroda returned from their visit to Windsor Castle, much pleased with her Majesty's kindness to them. The Maharanee was invested with the Order of the Crown of India, a distinction she merits. I believe that their Highnesses have postponed their departure in order that they may take leave of the Prince of Wales. Sir James Linton has nearly completed his large oil painting of the Gaekwar's two sons who were lately with him in England. The Gaekwar yesterday visited Sir Henry Doulton's Works at Lambeth and gave large orders there. I have been asked to mention that Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson and Co. have been appointed his Highness's agents here, especially with regard to the young men whom he is sending to this country for educational purposes."

THE Central Provinces season reports for last week were summarised in the following general remarks.—Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of Autumn crops continues. Spring crops in excellent condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

THE Chingleput district has earned the distinction of having no Criminal Sessions this month. This satisfactory state of affairs is, perhaps, more due to the exemplary punishments meted out in the previous Sessions by Mr. S. Russell, the Sessions Judge, than to any other cause.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 12th November, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 76,028-11-7, and for goods, etc., Rs. 73-631-7-6, making altogether Rs. 1,49,660-3-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 135-5-1. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,23,204-2-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 136-11-10.

ZADKIEL'S Almanac for 1893 predicts great troubles for China, and believers in astrology will perhaps see in the news that China has warned the Russians off the Pamirs the beginning of those troubles.

OF late years writes the Calcutta *Evening Journal* it has become increasingly the fashion to draw together to Calcutta during the cold weather, and especially at Christmas time, as much splendour as possible, and this year will probably surpass its predecessors. What with the Maharajas of Scindia and Mysore, the Archduke of Austria, Mr. Mathews and other London celebrities, and the Flagship and three gun boats. Calcutta during the races should be very gay indeed.

THE London-Indian Society held a meeting the Saturday before the mail left. The subject put down for discussion was the organization of the Indian police or something of that sort, but the gentleman who was to have opened the debate did not attend, and an impromptu debate, raised by Mr. Hussan Ally, took place on Imperial Federation in its relation to India. Although a variety of views were expressed, that there was a consensus of opinion that India would not be satisfied if the Secretary of State for the time being was to be her only representative in the proposed Council of the Empire. There is something to be said for this line of argument, but India need not disturb herself about the Council of the Empire. We are still very far from being within anything like measurable distance of Imperial Federation.

IN summing up the recent Canadian census, Mr. Johnson, the Official Statistician, declares that Canada is shown by these returns to be the healthiest country of any which have statistics of deaths, excepting two or three of the colonies of the Australasian Group; that it is not surpassed in this regard even by the Australian continent as a whole; and that the deaths of children under twelve months are fewer in Canada than in other countries, excepting Norway, New Zealand, Scotland, Sweeden, and Ireland. It is further observed that the average death rate would be lower than it is were it not for the comparatively high death rate among French-speaking Canadians. This higher death rate, in Mr. Johnson's opinion, requires investigation.

THE hardships inflicted upon the official classes in India are set forth in a temperate and forcible way in a pamphlet prepared with a special view to the case of the Indian Civil Engineers, published by Mr. E. W. Allen, under the title of "A Career in India." It is pointed out that in the official documents, on the faith of which these gentlemen entered the service, the rupee was reckoned to be equivalent to two shillings, and as a fact its value was at one time higher than that. It has now sunk to fourteenpence, a fall which measures the diminution in its general purchasing power. The unfortunate Indian Civil Engineers ask what they have done to deserve that their salaries should be cut down by very nearly 50 per cent., for that, as far as they are concerned, is what payment in depreciating silver practically comes to.

THE art of exploring the gloomy recesses of Egyptian tombs has made progress since Belzoni, groping near the coffin of King Cheops in the pyramid, "burglariously broke the coffin lid," as Byron says. Mr. Flinders Petrie, writing to the "Spectator" on the problem by what light the work of making the ancient inscriptions in these close and confined repositories of the dead was performed takes occasion to observe that in our latter-day excavations there is no need to invoke the electric light, a very small amount of reflected sunshine being enough to work by. Mr. Petrie has himself taken photographs at Gizeh (which require far more light than is needed by a painter or a sculptor) by means of four successive reflections of sunshine from common sheets of tin-plate, such as biscuit-tin lids, and he feels certain, therefore, that with larger reflectors there would be no difficulty whatever in lighting any part of the Kings' tombs more brightly than by small lamps, though the lamps that the ancient Egyptians used were, in his opinion, like our night lights—feeble, but smokeless, and capable of being used in the form of "a large raft of floating wicks."

VLADIMIR NICHOLAS RUMIN, the chief administrator of the prisons of Siberia, a member of one of the noblest families of Russia, was lately lodged in the city prison at San Francisco on a charge of drunkenness. He had wandered to the establishment, apparently somewhat the worse for drink and had asked to be shown over it. His request was misunderstood, and upon being met with a flat refusal he became angry. The officials, thinking his representations false, arrested him. M. Rumin made a violent resistance, but was overcome, and placed in an ordinary cell with drunkards and vagrants. He was afterwards locked up for a time in a dark cell, and eventually conveyed to the prison hospital. That M. Rumin is what he represented himself to be is affirmed by the principal Russian residents in San Francisco, who vouch for the genuineness of his credentials. M. Rumin, they state, received permission to visit America on six months' furlough and a few weeks ago he arrived in San Francisco from Yokohama. He speaks both German and French with fluency. His story was told in German to a reporter here. "I am," he said, "the principal gaoler in Siberia and to be strapped down in an American gaol and charged with drunkenness, I regard as a gross outrage." As soon as M. Rumin's friends were communicated with the matter was explained, and he was liberated. He intends, however, to forward a complaint to the Russian Government with respect to his treatment.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FINSBURY SCRUTINY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The scrutiny of the voting papers in Central Finsbury is proceeding, and a number of alien votes have been disallowed on both sides. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at present has a majority of two. The scrutiny has been adjourned until Thursday.

THE SHERMAN SILVER ACT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

In the Senate to-day Senator Stewart moved an amendment to the Sherman Silver Purchase Act for the free coinage of silver and the issue of Treasury notes based upon the Silver Deposits.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13.

The Committee of the Monetary Conference have lengthily discussed Sir W. Houldsworth's scheme, and the majority considered it went too far in the direction of bimetallism. The sitting was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE ANARCHISTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The English detectives fearing that the Anarchists will attempt to be revenged because Francois was extradited are exercising the greatest vigilance over the movements of Sir John Bridge, the Bow Street Magistrate, who has removed to a new address owing to letters he has received threatening him with explosion by dynamite.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OWN OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 13.

Atta Hassain, witness for the defence, in the Pamphlet Scandal Case, was called to-day, and deposed that he knew the two sisters to be of bad repute in Lucknow in 1872. They were visited by himself and Syed Hussain Bilgrami, and were paid money. The younger of the sisters was now known in Hyderabad as Mrs. Mehdi Hassan.

TROUBLES AT BULANDKHEL.

The Afghan officials, who appeared at Bulandkhel, near the mouth of the Kurram Valley, and ordered off by Mr. Merk, has returned to his village.

In obedience to the orders of the Governor of Khost, Bulandkhel threatens to become a second Wana as the Amir is determined to assert his authority there.

THE KAJURI KACH FORCE.

The statement recently appeared that the Kajuri Kach Force, guarding the Gomal Pass, was likely to be withdrawn, is misleading.

AFGHAN AGENTS AMONG THE WAZIRIS.

Afghan Agents have again been intriguing with the Waziris, and though they have not ventured to re-appear in Wana itself they are in the country immediately to the north.

CHITRAL NEWS.

According to the latest news from Gilgit, Nizam-ul-Mulk has taken Dasam, and Chitral is now open to him. The usurper Sher Afzul has either fled or returned to the mouth of the valley leading to Badakshan.

The Afghans from Asmar are said to have occupied Chitral territory in Narsat. All is well, and in Chilas the people are making complete submission.

THE PRESIDENCY POST MASTERSHIP OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Mr. Hutton, Presidency Post Master, Bengal, retires in March, and will be succeeded by Mr. Owen, of Bombay, who will be relieved by the Post Master of Madras.

TRIAL BY JURY.

It has been decided to hold a public meeting regarding the jury question on the 20th instant.

THE VICEROY ENTERTAINED AT A DINNER.

H. E. the Viceroy was entertained at a dinner by the officers of the Buffs at the Regimental Mess to-night. The dinner was strictly a private affair.

THE PROJECTED CLOSING OF THE MINTS.

The local Exchange Banks have written a letter to the Provincial Secretary regarding the Monetary Conference. They draw attention to the utterances of some of the English delegates at the Brussels' Conference, and ask how Government proposes to deal with the silver already purchased but not shipped in the event of the closing of the Mints.

DEATH OF A COMMISSARIAT OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 13.

Captain Warden, Commissariat Officer, died at Karachi, this morning.

THE ALLAHABAD CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

DHULIA, Dec. 12.

At a public meeting held last evening in front of the Native General Library in the school compound, Rao Bahadur G. R. Garud presiding, Messrs. S. G. Deshmukh, S. T. Johore, R. B. Upasni, V. N. Paranjpe, and W. D. Muthe were elected as delegates for the coming National Congress to be held at Allahabad.

KUMTA, Dec. 13.

A large meeting was held yesterday in Mr. Pundlikrao's hall, Sirsi, to elect delegates to the Congress at Allahabad. The meeting was under the presidency of Mr. Krishnappa Dhakappa, merchant. Five delegates were elected. Rs. 102 was subscribed on the spot for the British agency.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 11.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Dec. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 13.

O. L. steamer Oroya arrived from Australia.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON Dec. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	38¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, December 12.

10 p.m.	74·4

TUESDAY, December 13.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	75·6
2 p.m.	81·1
4 p.m.	80·4

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

THE RESCUED RESPECTABILITY OF BILLIARDS.

An honourable man is always in haste to redeem his promise and a good sportsman is never slow to fulfil his pledge. As a sportsman—not a sporting man (there is a distinction in this difference)—I am loath to lose any time to indulge my readers with some chit-chat anent the fascinating game of billiards. Now that the days are brief and the nights long, this "most gentile, cleanly, and ingenious game" is the most absorbing recreation pursued at home, at one's club, and at most hotels. Indeed, in billiard saloons the click of the ivory balls is heard both night and day—although in my opinion one might just as sensibly arrange a ball for the day-time as play billiards by daylight. The time is out of joint, for if a man enjoys leisure when the sun is on duty he had far better embraced the opportunity of breathing that sweetest of restorers—fresh air. At night he can have more exercise at billiards, for an active player walks two miles round and about a table every hour he plays. William Cobbett "used to say that the use of no instrument brought so many muscles into play as the spade." Mr. George Frederick Pardon declared that for his part he preferred the billiard cue, for it exercised every part of the body and employed and diverted the mind. But as an ardent devotee of the game, who has played billiards on English, French and American tables, let me repeat my prejudice—ridiculous though it may be—for billiards by night. How plain, how bare the green baize looks without the sheen and the glow shed by the warm gaslight; how the blazing burners burnish the beautifully-polished balls, and how the suffusion of even the yellow gaslight throws into stronger contrast the complementary colours of red and green. Reader, if thou has never suffered from billiard fever, thou wilt not appreciate my rounded periods. If you are a devote, nay even a dabbler, you will understand how fascinated a man can be by billiards. This most pleasant pastime was in days gone by in dire disrepute. It was chiefly in dirty drinking dens, and the cueists represented the musical notation, consisting as they did of sharps, flats, and neutrals. Indeed, it was said that "the devil, he baited a trap with billiard balls and a cue," and he also decided to "choose as marker an imp much darker than all the rest in hue." Now billiards has been removed from the odour of the pot-house. No gentleman's education is complete without some knowledge or skill of the game. Ruskin has not disdained to talk of the dynamics of billiards. Herbert Spencer, the greatest of living philosophers, likes to see a young man play a good game, and that most incisive epigrammatic tale teller, Rudyard Kipling, goes so far as to draw an analogy from the table when he declares that a certain amount of "screw" is as necessary for a man as a billiard ball if he is to do anything. Our universities have their annual billiard match; our most rigidly moral institutes and clubs have their tables and handicaps; the billiard-room is an important part of the gentleman's residence: and no hotel is perfect without its saloon. There never was a greater change in the public regard for any game. It has been rescued from disgrace, if not oblivion, and rendered respectable.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BILLIARDS.

The true lover of billiards cannot really fail to be interested as to how his amusement has been evolved and developed. There is as much confusion as to the origin of the word billiards as there is concerning the history of the sport. Rare old Dr. Johnson says that balyards, yards or sticks with which a ball is driven, is the etymology of billiards. He has caught hold of the wrong end of the stick. It has most likely been derived from *bille*—the French word for a ball. The game is variously described as being English, French, Italian, and even Spanish, in origin. It was probably English, for certainly the embryonic form of the recreation was known in Elizabethan days, for both Shakespeare and Ben Johnson refer to it. It was probably a kind of bowls played on rich green turf, the balls being propelled by sticks into holes and through arches, as seen in croquet in later days. At length this game was played on a raised foundation, and ultimately on a table, which avoided the necessity of stooping and made it possible at all hours and in all weathers. Thus Strutt says that the employment of a table "precluded the necessity of the player to kneel or stoop exceedingly when he struck the bowl, and accommodated the game to the limits of the chamber." Certain it is that billiards in some form or other was played on tables of varied shapes and sizes, with different numbers of balls, and with cues or maces. As we know it billiards is very modern. The metal tipe of the cues were probably not superseded by leather until 1807, and the slate-bedded table was not introduced until 1827. "Screw" and "stick" were the old methods of play. With improved india-rubber cushions side became possible, and the elder Roberts—the father of John Roberts, (jun.)—founded the modern style, for the strength and the delicacy of Roberts (senr.) was wonderful. In December, 1866, old Roberts actually made a break of 128, including 38 spot stroke hazards. This feat was immensely cheered, and the *Sportsman* asserted that there never was such a player in the whole wide world. And yet he lived to see that Peall made 3,304 in a break by the same tactics. Still Robetrs (senr.) was the father of the present school. So his son is the latter-day leader of it. Players should erect two ivory statues—the one to the inventor of the game, if he can be discovered, and the other to John Roberts (senr.), its perfecter.

ROYAL BILLIARDS.

Now in Cotton's "Complete Gamester," published in 1674, it is stated "that for the excellency of the recreation it is much approved and played by most nations in Europe." It is said that the game was introduced into France by Louis XIV. Whether this be true I know not, but it is certain that when *Le Grand Monarque* was growing old and displayed an inevitable tendency to obesity the Court Physicians insisted that the use of the billiard cue would provide such excellent exercise and recreation that his health would be improved. The King, the courtiers, the ambassadors, the ministers and the soldiers who composed the Court at Versailles were forthwith affected by the billiard fever, and there is little doubt that at least one statesman owed his advancement to his cleverness with the cue. The politicians of these days benefit by other kinds of "cues." Many a Member of Parliament has the cue given to persevere with such a bill or the cue to talk such a projected measure out. But this is not a political article. To revert to Louis Quatorze, we read in the Complete and Authenticated Recollections of Saint Simon, by M. Chernel, that Louis found much amusement in billiards, particularly during the winter, when his companions were M. de Vandome or M. Le Marechal de Villeroy, and the Duc de Grammont. This old licentious monarch, who was particularly well served by his ministers, heard so much of the playing of one Chamillart that he requested M. de Vendome to bring him to the table one evening, and, as I have already suggested, it was to his skill at this game that Chamillart owed his success in more serious pursuits. Louis XIV. was quick to discern latent powers and abilities, and Chamillart justified his choice. To this day billiards is a pastime beloved of princes, and I think that I have already told my readers that John Roberts (junr.) has acted as the mentor of the Prince of Wales.

HINTS TO PLAYERS.

Now let me close my lengthy remarks on billiards by some advice to young players, or at least to those whose proficiency is such that they still desire to improve their form. All sorts of books are published with the object of teaching beginners how to play. Cook on billiards, Peall on billiards, and other authorities are frequently recommended, but let me say frankly and promptly that there is no royal road to billiards. A man might as well try to walk a tight rope or disport himself upon the invisible wire after reading a volume on acrobats as attempt to play billiards from book knowledge. There is no royal road to either the one or the other accomplishment. Practice, constant, thoughtful practice, patient practice, with a determination to always play one's best is the only way to learn billiards. It is as *Punch* once said:

"Don't listen to the books which say
That mathematics make your play;
They only lead to shame:
For since all billiards began
'Tis practice only makes a man
An expert at the game."

Yes, and the most careful, delicate, and sustained practice. Never neglect the chance of carefully watching an accomplished cueist; note how he toys with the cue; the delicacy of his touch; the artful manipulation of the ivories; and the cool calculation with which every paltry stroke is made. What I have always admired about the greatest players of the day is their skill in leaving themselves one easy shot after another. Big breaks are not the result of a succession of difficult shots, but the fruits of a continuity of simple shots, which the player dexterously arranges for himself. And always remember that one can't be too careful at billiards. Recollect that the balls are turned to the sixteenth of an inch, and so difficult is it to turn perfectly accurate balls that not more than four such sets can be found in any 300 balls. Look how professionals prize a good set of billiard balls. How they carry them about with them; take them up tenderly; lift them with care; and even dust them with silk handkerchiefs. How do these professionals guard a well-balanced cue with an even tip. To them it is as precious as a well-balanced mind and an even temper. I mentioned all these little details to impress upon players—for I am an old hand myself—that scrupulous care both in playing and in all details and accessories is demanded to make a good billiard player. To those who desire to excel I would add one word—and, above all things, temperance, to insure clearness of vision and steadiness of hand.

THE FINALE OF THE RACING CAMPAIGN.

As is customary, the racing season is brought to a close at Manchester with the decision of the November Handicap. A great many good sportsmen shrug their shoulders at the bare mention of Manchester as a racing centre, and generally pooh-pooh the gathering first on one ground and then on another. They chatter about gate money meetings, call the big stakes monstrous Frankensteins, and condemn the new Barns management generally. 'Tis but a very little time ago that an owner of thoroughbreds, most foolishly as I think, actually desired the patrons of the turf to boycott the Manchester meetings. A man would be insane to suggest that there is anything romantic about the Manchester race-course, or that it is either pretty or genteel. It is, however, a monstrous running ground well kept, well managed, and quite up to date. But there are traditions connected with the turf in Cottonopolis. There is a past to look back upon. Kersal Moor, where the Manchester races used to be held, is one of the oldest race-courses in the kingdom, for meetings used to be held there amid vast concourses of people. Says "Nimrod," in the *Sporting Magazine* of 1822:—"No course I was ever on is so well kept as Manchester. I have ridden over it amongst a hundred thousand spectators, and nothing can be better than the clear way for the race-horses and the good humour of the people." So you see, my cynical friends, even Manchester has racing traditions to be proud of.

THE TURF TRADITIONS OF MANCHESTER.

Races were established on Kersal Moor so far back as 1730, and in that year one John Byrom issued a pamphlet against them, condemning all such sports on the score of their immoral tendencies. In the long ago they used to have a three days' meeting on Kersal Moor, with one prize on each day and no doubt this prize would be run for in heats so as to make the programme spin out. Despite opposition the gathering gradually grew into a four or five days' affair. At length the Stakes were increased to the value of £100. About the date of the battle of Waterloo, heats began to give place to the single races and the newspapers commenced to publish the entries. In programme of 1816 a Gold Cup is mentioned for the first time, and from that date many of the best horses on the turf ran at the Manchester meetings. Three years later a grand stand was built, and another Gold Cup added. These doubtless were the origin of the present Manchester Cup. The last Manchester Cup run for on Kersal Moor was in 1846. Then the races were removed to Castle Irwell, which lies at the foot of the old Moor, and from there the meeting was taken to New Barnes—its present locale,—where it has ever since remained. How strange it seems to read of the £100 prizes and the gold cups as if they were wonders. What would John Byrom have said to stakes of £11,000 for a single race? In reading a curious old *brochure* about Manchester races I was much struck by a reference to Whisker—who was described as the hairdresser's favourite sire, as he was the immediate progenitor of Ringlet, Moustachio, Shaver, Young Whisker, Whisker-Andos, Bluebeard, Tuft, and other equine curiosities with a hirsute nomenclature sufficient to form a large museum for a barber's shop. In addition to all this Lord Wilton, the Admirable Crichton of his day—concerning whom I shall tell you some more shortly—inaugurated races at Heaton Park, Manchester, in September, 1827, and they were continued until 1839, when they were removed to Liverpool. Who dare say that Manchester has no turf traditions, and merely possesses a modern gate-money meeting!

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 10.

This case was resumed to-day, when Yusuf-uz-Uman was again put in the witness-box for cross-examination by Mr. Rudra.

Mr. Rudra to witness: Have you any idea who wrote the pamphlet?—I have my suspicions.

Against whom are your suspicions?

Mr. Norton: I object to that question. We have nothing to do with what he suspects.

Mr. Rudra: I will have the question down. His suspicion may be of great value in this case.

His Worship: Supposing he suspected Mitra that would not be evidence.

Mr. Rudra: The question is relevant, and it is premature to take objection against it.

Mr. Norton: We are trying Mitra for the publication of the pamphlet. We have nothing to do with who wrote the pamphlet.

His Worship: I rule the question is irrelevant.

Mr. Rudra: Do you know on your oath who wrote or published the pamphlet?—No.

Did Rufi-ud-deen write and tell you who he suspected?—Yes.

What did he write?

Mr. Norton: I object also to that question. We have nothing to do with Rufi-ud-deen's suspicions.

His Worship whilst making a note of the question held that it was irrelevant as the point at issue was whether Mitra did or did not publish the pamphlet.

Witnesses, continuing, said Mrs. Hodges appeared to be a woman between thirty and forty years of age in 1872. The statement in the pamphlet that there were two young European girls living near Abas Beg's Khote in 1872 was not correct, so far as he knew. He would call Gertrude Donnelly a bad woman by profession, as she had no other means of livelihood and bestowed her favours for money. So far as he knew the Donnelly family lived morally; that was omitting his intimacy with Gertrude Donnelly.

There was nothing further of interest.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETT"

Sir,—The virtual collapse of the Monetary Conference may do much good in clearing the atmsphere of illusion as to this question.

One cannot always—cannot often fix a price or the commodity he produces and offers for sale. Demand and supply and competition fix prices.

Month after month, for years past, has produced a record figure of low prices of silver, which the succeeding month has obliterated by descending still furher. The price now seems hopelessly and for good t have left the forties. The vital question is not lack of demand but overs upply. This fact appears to me to have been most carefully concealed or most vehemently denied, during a fifteen years' controversy; events are now marching rapidly! The interests of all are the legitimate factors in the problem, which to my mind should be worked out on a basis that wil give to all alike measure for measure.

I believe the time has come when the whole of the Indian Press would do well to take up this question systematically. It would then assume very interesting phases, and be more likely to be satisfactorily disposed of by those who have the working out of this important problem.—Yours, &c.,

S.

In a few days, says a Madrid Correspondent, the last and central section of the direct railway line from Bobadilla to Algeciras will be opened for goods and passenger traffic between Ronda and Jimena. This section includes sixteen tunnels, some over a mile long; four iron bridges across the river Guadiaro; and a viaduct in the picturesque Gorge of Malillo on the boundary of the Provinces of Cadiz and Malaga. Direct railway communication will thus be opened between Madrid and Algeciras, and from Algeciras to Gibraltar is only half-an-hour by boat.

THE NEW CHURCH AT IGATPURI.

An Igatpuri correspondent writes to us:—This pretty church was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese on Saturday last. The foundation-stone was laid on 13th April, 1891, by Mrs. Barnett, the wife of the Agent, G. I. P. R. The church has been built entirely at the cost of the G. I. P. R. Company. The old church was consecrated in 1867, and was built by private subscriptions, aided by grants from Government, the S. P. G. and the Railway Company. The late Rev. C. Kirk, to whose efforts the building of the first church was due, was the first railway chaplain. Some years ago the Railway Company took over the church and school. The church, which had become too small for the population, was found to be in an unsafe condition, and had to be pulled down in April, 1888. Up to Saturday last the Company's school was used for services. It had been proposed to build a new church some time before the old one was pulled down, but many hitches occurred, and the work was delayed for some years; the amount to be contributed by Government being the chief difficulty. At last, when it was finally decided by the Government of India that no grant could be given at all, Mr. Barnett took matters into his own hands, and decided to rebuild the church at the Company's own expense, and the result is the handsome church which was consecrated on Saturday last. The church may, perhaps, be best described, as a small English church remodelled to suit the needs of the climate. The building consists of chancel and nave, and what would be aisles in an English church form spacious verandahs. There is a stone bell-turret on the west gable, such as one may see on many a small church at home. The length of the church, including porch, is 100ft. 3in. and breadth, including verandahs, 51ft. 6 inches. It is built of trap rubble masonry covered with very fine chunam plaster. The corbels and pillars of the chancel arch are of Seoni whitestone, as are also the corbels supporting the roof trusses and the copings. The pillars and corbels are nicely carved. The roof of teak is similar in design to that in all Saints' Church, Malabar Hill. The roofing tiles are Mangalore. The flooring of the church and verandahs is fine trap-laid diamond-wise. The chancel and altar steps are also of trap. The centre aisle and the whole of the chancel are paved with buff, red, and black minton tiles. The altar is well raised on 3 steps—5 steps above the nave. The east window is in the perpendicular style such as may often be seen in west country churches at home. It is of three lights and contains the memorial window which was put in the old church in memory of Mr. Jackson, one of the contractors who began the work on the Thul Ghat incline. The centre light is the nativity, and the sides contain the emblems of the four Evangelists, and three brass tablets let into the wall at the west end record the name and date of death, &c., of Mr. Jackson. The setting of the stained glass is new and very good. The window is made of white Seoni stone. The altar—which was the gift of the Company some years ago to the old church—is of teak 7ft. long. The front panels are carved and illuminated. On the four pilasters are the figures and emblems of the four Evangelists, which were painted and given to the church two or three years ago by Mrs. Baker of Nasik. The altar cloth—super-frontal only—is of velvet embroidered with roses and lilies, the work of Messrs. Jones and Willis, of Birmingham. Over the altar is a marble ledge let into the wall on which stand a handsome jewelled cross and two candlesticks and two vases, also the work of Messrs. Jones and Willis. The altar-rail is of very handsome, massive blackwood—which looks like ebony. The wood came from the roof of the old Byculla station. The prayer desk and seat are of polished teak inlaid with blackwood—made in the Company's Engineers Workshop in Bombay. The font is the one from the old church—made of Caen stone, with an hexagonal shaft of serpentine marble. This has been re-dressed and where the old moulding had been broken has been replaced with mouldings of polished Shahbad stone, so that now it looks like a new font. The lectern of brass with a teakwood book-rest was presented in memory of the late Mr. Wilson Bell, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. R. who lies buried in the church-yard. The seats are of teak, Panch-Howds pattern, each sitting being divided by arms, as in the Malabar Hill church. There is to be a stone pulpit, but owing to the late rains the stone could not be got down from the quarry in time. The whole church is most handsome, light, and airy, and suitable to the climate. The door-windows open right down to the ground, and with the clerstory windows give ample light and ventilation. The bell was cast at Parel. The consecration service began at 4-30 p. m., The clergy present were the Bishop, and his chaplain (the Rev. F.N. Hill), the Archdeacon of Bombay, Dr. Evans (Parel), the Revs. W. A. Roberts and A. Parry (Nasik), F. G. Macartney (Malegaon), H. Powell (Bhusaval), and T. Corfield (Igatpuri). Having robed the Bishop, with his chaplain bearing the pastoral staff, went outside the church to the west door, which was closed. In the meantime the rest of the clergy went down the nave to the west door. The Bishop then knocked three times with his staff and the doors having been opened by Mr. Corfield, the Bishop and clergy walked up the nave, Psalm XLVI. being chanted by choir and congregation. The clergy took their appointed seats in the choir, and the Bishop attended by his chaplain bearing the staff and the Rev. T. Corfield, the incumbent, proceeded to the altar. The Bishop having taken his seat, Mr. Corfield read the petition, requesting his lordship to consecrate the church. The Bishop having signified his assent, the service was proceeded with—the Bishop intoning the whole—the choir and congregation responding heartily. The Bishop gave a short address, and the old hundredth was sung during the offertory. The Bishop then gave the blessing, and then during the singing of the Hymn "Now thank we all our God," the Bishop and clergy marched in procession down the church, and out at the west door. The service was a most impressive one. Hymns and chants being sung as I believe only Igatpuri people do sing. Mr. Sarjant (Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Parel), presided at the organ. After the service there was a tea at the school close by. This was entirely managed by the ladies of the station, and excellently it was done. One and all worked hard, very hard. Our best thanks are due to them, children and all. There were present, besides the clergy named, Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. Gore-Browne, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. P. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. A. King, and Miss King, Mr. Sarjant, Mr. and Mrs. Betham (Nasik), Captain and Mrs. Mitchell (Nasik), Mr., Mrs., and Miss Fowle (Lonauli), Mr. Elton (Resident Engineer), Mr. Hart (Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Igatpuri), and Mrs Hart, and many others, and I believe nearly every one in the station, who could come.

On Sunday, the 11th, the services were matins, holy communion, and sermon by the Bishop at 8-30; and evensongs and sermon by the Ven. the Archdeacon, at 6.

Igatpuri ought to be satisfied with its church. Everything is solid and good. A building really worthy of God's service. Standing as it does on a hill, in the middle of a pretty churchyard it must proclaim to the people around, that after all English people are not always unmindful of the God they serve—and that our great Company, not only looks after the bodily welfare of its employees, but their spiritual also.

The planning and building of the church has been a real labour of love to Mr. Pearson, the District, and Mr. Elton, the Resident Engineers. Mr. Gott, the Masonry Inspector, has devoted nearly all his time to the work, and may well be proud of the results. Gifts to the church have been numerous. The altarcross, two vases, two cruets, altar-linen, two burses and veils, prayer-desk and seat, marble retable, pulpit-desk and lights, alms-dishes, font ewer, &c., have all been gifts, besides what have been given before.

Mr. Dalton, the school-master, has been indefatigable in training the choir, Mr. W. Sanger, the usual organist, is at present acting, but one and all have worked heartily and all thanks are due, especially to the ladies for the trouble they have taken to make things go well, and they did go well.

The earnings of the North-Western Railway for the week ended 25th November fell short of those for the corresponding week of last year by two and-a-half lakhs. For the period from 1st April to 28th November the present year's receipts show a decrease of over sixty lakhs.

GATE-MONEY AT THE MAHALUXMI RACE-COURSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On the occasion of the last Bombay Races you conferred a boon on the Bombay public by publishing in your valuable journal my letter anent the gate-money at the Mahaluxmi Race-Course. I am glad to inform you that its publication produced some effect in so far as the proposed enhancement of the usual entrance fee to the ordinary stand, from 1 rupee to 2 rupees, was after all reduced to Re. 1-8. But on Saturday last the first day of the Bombay Gymkhana Races, the people were surprised to find that the fee, which used to be for these races always 1 rupee, was fixed at Re. 1-8. Some were also put to inconvenience through not carrying with them small coins, as the contractor had no change with him, which deprived and prevented them getting into the stand in time for the first race. Now, Sir, with all due deference to the Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana and the members of the W. I. T. Club allow me to ask where is the necessity for the increase? For years past the one rupee fee evidently answered very well, and the Contractor, it is presumed, must already have more than recouped the cost of erecting the tolerably passable wooden stand, which is unprotected from the sun and furnished with bare plank seats without the least pretension to neatness. Although there is no such fee levied at the Poona Race-Course, yet the public of Bombay never grudged to pay it here. Will not, therefore, the members of the W. I. T. Club kindly look into the matter and check this reasonable grievance, for until last year the Bombay public gladly paid their fee and never complained.—Yours, &c.,

M. F. A.

TOO STIFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to inform this fact to the public, through your paper. The Latin paper of this year's Matriculation Examination was so difficult for the Latin students of India that the two pieces which were given for the translation were very stiff for the boys. I daresay that those two pieces were difficult for the boys who passed last time the Previous Examination. I wonder how the Syndicate preferred such a stiff paper for the Latin students of Matriculation Examination. Such difficult and stiff pieces were never given by the Examiner of Latin.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSEE TUTOR OF LATIN AND A WELL-KNOWN GRADUATE.

BLEACHING SKULLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be very glad if any of your readers will inform me through your columns of an efficacious method of bleaching bones. I have a bison skull which was macerated in the ordinary way when fresh but developed an unsightly stain, presumably of blood, in the middle of the forehead. I have tried boiling in soda and water and soaking in a solution of chloride of lime, without the least effect. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to help me.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 12. KONKANI.

CHRISTIAN BURIALS AT MATUNGA.

The following memorial has been sent to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company:—

Sir,—I beg to submit for your kind consideration the following request on behalf of the inhabitants of Bombay, residing in Colaba, the Fort, Dhobee Talao, Dabool, Cavel, Girgaum, Mazagon, Byculla, and other adjacent localities. The Christian population alone of the localities mentioned above number over to 20,000 persons, who are almost daily in large numbers called upon to attend funerals and religious ceremonies for the dead at the Matunga Cemetery which is a couple of hundred yards to the northwards of the Matunga station. The death-rate on an average is three per day at the least. The only conveyance at present available is victorias which cannot take more than four persons, and the charge is between rupees three and three and-a-half. The fare though it is not very exorbitant in itself is prohibitive to the slender means of the Christian population, who have to hire not less than half-a-dozen of these carriages and the practice in our community is that the head mourner should supply this want, who is thus totally ruined when any death occurs. Owing, therefore, to these great difficulties which the Catholic inhabitants of this city meet with in carrying their dead to their last resting place the undersigned beg respectfully to lay the following projects, *viz.*: (1) To erect a small landing platform immediately down the Matunga Cemetery towards the west, say, about 25 feet in length and about 10 feet in breadth with a small stairs towards the west. (2) The corpse be permitted to be taken by passenger train on previous notice of not less than two hours being given of the intended departure of the train. (3) The corpses to be conveyed from either Byculla or Victoria Terminus only. (4) That a special passenger waggon be attached to the last brake-van. (5) That the followers be permitted to travel in the same waggon as the corpse on payment of the following fee, say, forty third class passengers at three annas per return ticket, Rs. 7-8 for a whole or part of third class carriage, in which shall not exceed forty passengers. (6) That the charge for conveying the corpse be Re. 1, or Rs. 8-8 in all. (7) That the passenger train be allowed to stop at the landing platform for a couple of minutes only. The followers while returning after the funeral will call at the Matunga station, and start by the train as ordinary passengers without causing any inconvenience to the traffic. Should the views meet with your approval more definite rules will be framed for the guidance of our community to save trouble and annoyance to your Company. In conclusion, we most respectfully pray that you will kindly take the request into your kind consideration, for which favour the Catholic community at large will ever pray for your long life and prosperity.

(Sd.) A. M. de S. A. FARIA, President of the Junta Governativa" of the Diocese of Damaun and the Vicar of Dabul Church.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Rev. H. Bowen has taken charge of the Chaplainey of Ghorepoorie from the 9th inst.

Colonel E. Cunningham, Staff Colonel at Nasirabad, having proceeded to Deoli on inspection duty, the command of the station of Nasirabad in his absence devolves on Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Commanding the 20th Bombay Infantry, the next senior officer.

The members of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Club will fire the December match at Poona and Kirkee on the 16th and 17th of this month. Conditions:—7 shots at 200 yards. Standing position 7 shots at 700 yards, any military position. There are 15 prizes, and the best shots have been handicapped.

The Nordenfeldt guns are being issued to regiments for trial at the forthcoming camp-of-exercise. 1000 rounds per gun are to be drawn from the Ordnance Department. 500 ball and 500 blank, the ball will be left in store until required for field-firing. Two guns will be issued to the Northern force at Ahmednagar, the ammunition for which is to be sent to that station. The blank ammunition will accompany the guns in the first phase of the manœuvres.

The following is the result of the annual course of musketry in the Poona District for the season 1892-93, on the 30th November.

BRITISH TROOPS.

	Men Exercised.	Marksmen.
1st Worcester Regt.	821	121
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	914	91
2nd Royal Lancaster Regt	566	33
NATIVE TROOPS.		
4th Poona Horse	545	132
2nd Lancers	358	43
10th Bo Light Infantry	745	189
13th Bo Infantry	668	87
25th Bo Light Infantry	542	56
8th Bo Infantry	422	32
3rd Bo Light Infantry	518	35
Bo Sappers and Miners	232	31

The following gives the result of the range practices and field practices counting for the figure of merit:—

BRITISH TROOPS.

	Range Practices.	1st Period.	Field Practices.
1st Worcester Regt.	39·96	..	50·01
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	38·21	...	50·61
2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.	34·31	...	40·64
NATIVE TROOPS.			
4th Poona Horse	49·18	57·18	...
2nd Bo Lancers	..	50·54	..
10th Bo Light Infantry	54·24	61·96	56·41
13th Bo Infantry	45·46	56·97	26·17
25th Bo Light Infantry	..	53·23	28·28
8th Bo Infantry	44·98	53·09	36·47
3rd Bo Light Infantry	40·92	50·00	..
Bo Sappers and Miners	...	47·08	...

The other day when a huge sailor was being tried for riotous conduct in the bazar, the Magistrate noticed that the man's head and face were terribly bruised and swollen, and enquired how it had happened. "Sir," said a police officer, "the man would keep knocking his head against the pavement." His Honor smiled but kept his thoughts to himself, for the police had had a hard struggle, and it seemed possible that the pavement was not wholly responsible.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE M. B. DEGREE.

A special meeting of the Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Hall of the University yesterday evening to consider the propositions notified below:—

It is hereby notified that Mr. R. N. Khory, L.M., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.Ch.S., F.R.O.S., has given due notice of his intention to propose "That the designation of the First Medical Degree be changed from L.M. & S. to M.B., and that all candidates for the Degree be required to pass the Previous Examination in Arts before going up for any professional examination," and "That the details of draft curriculum for the Degree of M.B., prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Senate, be approved of and adopted."

Mr. James Jardine, the Dean of Arts, being the senior member of the Senate present, took the chair, and opened the proceedings.

Dr. Deshmukh then proposed and Dr. Khory seconded that Dr. Mackichan take the chair.

The proposition was carried *nem con.*

The chairman then called upon the Registrar to read the minutes of the last meeting of the Senate, which was held on 5th September, 1892.

Dr. Khory, in moving the proposition given above, said that it had been before the Senate some time ago, but was unfortunately rejected by a majority of 35 against 34 votes. An appeal was then made to the Syndicate to reconsider the question, and that body sent it to the Medical Faculty for opinion and report. The Faculty passed the proposition by a large majority. It was then referred back to the Syndicate with the request that a recommendation should be made to the Senate to reconsider the question. But from some cause this was not done, and that was how the matter remained till Dr. Gray brought forward a scheme to alter the curriculum of studies, whereby students seeking admission to the Grant Medical College of Bombay should be required to have passed the B. A. or B. Sc. Examination. This was opposed by the members of the Faculty of Medicine and also the local medical practitioners, who consider the rule too strict and stringent, and the result quite inadequate to the conditions. Hence his present proposition. After the subject had been passed by the Faculty, Dr. Manser came forward with an amendment, which made the Previous Examination the necessary condition for admission into the medical school. This was done to crush his (Dr. Khory's) proposition. But the Faculty again passed it, and it was clear from this that the motion of which he had given notice met with the approval of the majority of the members of the Faculty of Medicine. The matter having again been referred to the Syndicate a committee was appointed to investigate the whole question, and that committee came to the conclusion that the Matriculation Examination was a sufficient test for admission into the Medical College; but it was induced to pass three resolutions, first, that the candidates who had been admitted on the Matriculation test should be allowed to continue, the next that in future the test for admission should be the First B.A. or First B.Sc. Examination, and great stress was laid on the suggestion that the Degrees of M.B. and L. M. and S. should be separate and distinct, higher studies being required for the one than the other. A suggestion was then made by Dr. Manser which amounted to nothing more than this that those who at the same examination got a higher number of marks should receive the M. B. Degree, and those who received a lesser number should only receive the title of L. M. and S., and that the Matriculation Examination was a sufficient test for admission into the medical school. He contended that the proposition, which he now brought forward, was much in advance of that, since it proposed that the Previous Examination should be the standard required. He then went on to contend that the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University was a sufficient test of the general knowledge that an intending student of medicine required. He pointed out that in Europe no less than twenty universities required no higher standard, and that in Great Britain the only ones that held out for the B.A. Examination was the Oxford and Dublin Universities, but the latter since the foundation of the General Medical Council had agreed to accept the Matriculation as a sufficient test. He referred to the fact that the University of Edinburgh, which next to the University of London, had the highest reputation for medical teaching, accepted the Bombay Matriculation Examination as sufficient qualification for obtaining its M. B. Degree; and alluded to the fact that several shining lights of the profession in Bombay had obtained such degrees on that condition. There had certainly been an indication among the public of Bombay that something more was wanting of general knowledge than what the Matriculation Examination gave candidates for a degree in medicine, and it was for this reason that he proposed the advance to the Previous Examination, which to his mind was quite sufficient for the M. B. Degree. With regard to the change of designation from L. M. S. to that of M. B. he pointed out that the former was a misnomer, which implied a mere license and not an educational degree, and he argued that the course which the students of the Grant Medical College were compelled to go through, entitled them to a degree and not a mere license. He quoted Sir Andrew Clarke and Professor Huxley on the ill-advisability of laying down an absolute and defined preliminary examination as an essential condition of admission to a University; and to emphasize the force of his argument that the Matriculation was a sufficient test of proficiency for a medical candidate he pointed to the brilliant career of Dr. Bahadurjee an M. D. of London, who had entered the Grant Medical College after passing the Bombay University Matriculation Examination. We wound up with an appeal to the Senate to pronounce once and for all a decided opinion on the matter, and recommended his proposition as an exceedingly reasonable one. (Applause.)

Dr. Bahadurjee seconded the amendment, reserving his remarks.

The chairman then called upon Dr. Temuljee to move the amendment that stood in his name.

Dr. Deshmukh asked the chairman for a ruling as to whether the amendment of Dr. Temuljee was quite in order. It seemed to him that it was not as the proposition it contained had nothing at all to do with that which formed the subject of Dr. Khory's. The latter wished to have the designation of L. M. and S. changed to that of M. B., while Dr. Temuljee wished to create a new degree of M. B. and retain that of L. M. and S.

The chairman ruled in favour of Dr. Temuljee, for notwithstanding the argument used it appeared to him that Dr. Temuljee was moving an amendment to the original motion.

Dr. Temuljee moved as an amendment that "the designation of the First Medical Degree be L.M. and S., till a provision is made for conferring an equivalent diploma or certificate by some licensing body such as the Grant Medical College; and that the entrance test be as hitherto. That a new Degree of M.B. be instituted, and that all candidates for that degree be required to pass the Intermediate Examination in Arts or the Final B.Sc. before going up for the M.B. Examination.

He said that Dr. Khory had given them a long history of the M.B. scheme. He was on the committee which had been spoken of, and which also consisted of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling, Dr. Manser, Dr. Arnott, and Dr. Khory, and the resolution referred to had been carried by a majority. He brought forward because he thought that the L. M. S. should be retained, and simply because he found that the time had not arrived when they could dispense with this class of the profession. Such practitioners were, he thought, necessary to the public. Referring to Dr. Khory's remarks about the curriculum he said that it was all very well to compare Graduates or Undergraduates and Matriculates of the Indian Universities with those European Universities. This looked all very fine on book and paper, but they must remember that to the latter the language of the curriculum was their native tongue, whereas to the former it was a foreign tongue. He asked them would they compare Mr. Oxenham to a B.A. of the Bombay University. He had put in his amendment the B.Sc. test under protest, for he believed that examination a farce; but the intermediate Examination in Arts he thought so essential if they would fill their profession of men of culture and knowledge. He had often heard the cry that their profession could not produce a Telang or a Mehta; and it was his belief that it never would until the standard of proficiency was raised. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. de Andrade seconded the amendment, and was in favour of the retention of the L. M. and S. class of practitioners, because, he believed, that it was the intention of Sir Robert Grant, the founder of the Grant Medical College to drive the hosts of *hakims* and *vaids* out of the field by sending to the public men with the degree of L.M. and S. The quacks still existed, and he believed that if they were to do away with the class of the practitioners who obtained licenses they would increase the number of quacks, and act contrary to the intentions of the founder of the Grant Medical College.

As nobody else seemed inclined to speak on the proposition on the amendment, the chairman asked Dr. Khory to reply, and this gentleman was just in the act of doing so when Dr. Bahadburjee reminded him that he had reserved his remarks. He was accordingly allowed the privilege of speaking.

Dr. Bahadburjee said that they were met not only to discuss the simple alteration of a designation but something more, and it was incumbent on them to make themselves perfectly intelligible as to whether or not this change was at all necessary. It was first intended to change a mere designation into a degree, secondly,

to advance the syllabus of the L.M. and S. Examination, and, thirdly, to raise the test of the Preliminary Examination. With regard to the first intention it seemed to be the feeling that it was really nothing after all but a name, and if there was nothing in a name he could not understand what all this contention was about. But they must remember that the title carried a certain amount of weight with the profession and the public, and that candidates who were not inferior in examination and education were discredited, simply because they possessed the designation and not the degree. He thought it was the duty of every University to protect its candidates from this serious imputation by giving them the degree, which was their right. He was not taking a condition that did not exist. In the service of the State they found men with these degrees preferred to others who had passed through the same curriculum, but who only possessed designations. With regard to the change in the curriculum of studies Dr. Khory had told them that it was intended to make the curriculum of the B. Sc. Examination the curriculum for professional and extra professional studies. Of this he would speak later on. He contended that the existing curriculum did not proceed in logical order. Students of the Grant Medical College were expected to know the properties of drugs.

Father Dreckmann rose to a point of order. Dr. Bahadurjee was not speaking to the amendment.

Dr. Bahadurjee contended that he was, and was proceeding to show the extent of knowledge demanded of students before admission, when

Dr. Manser rose to a point of order.

Dr. Bahadurjee insisted that he was speaking to the proposition and the amendment, and said that the system adopted in the Grant Medical College was one of illogical procedure referring to the amount of culture and knowledge required of a candidate for admission to the medical school. He said that it had become the fashion to revile the Bombay University Matriculation Examination, and it was insinuated that a student who had only passed this text had not the knowledge and culture which would make him a worthy member of the medical profession or eligible for the M. B. Degree. He repudiated the assertion and pointed out that with the exception of London, every University in Europe accepted it as a sufficient test. A student of the Grant Medical College had simply to be sure of his passage-money to Edinburgh to qualify for the M.B. of that great University. He did not attribute to the faulty English the backwardness of candidates, but to the want of logical gradation in the curriculum in the Grant Medical College. He gave as an illustration the knowledge required of freshness of the properties of drugs, and quoted the definition of belladona which he was sure would puzzle the most distinguished arts scholar present. (Laughter.) The literature of the B. A. Examination and its Mathematics were not able to help a student in the physiological study of medicine. The high-sounding example of Oxford was a mere claptrap, for the B. A. Examination of the Oxford University meant nothing more than our First B. A. Examination. He again discounted the literature of the B. A. Examination, as to the medical student rhetoric was useless. As for Mathematics, he averred that the mathematician could not reason; he could only narrow his mind to his own little circle; to apply the illustration he would only be able to direct his attention to a part of the patient, where as the medical man was required to give his attention to the whole. In medicine what was required of a man was the cultivation of his powers of observation, and this was not to be done by literature or mathematics, but by a study of those sciences which formed part of the medical course. They had been asked if they would prefer an Indian University B. A. to an English University B. A. Of course, he would. They had been given an Oxenham, he would offer in return a Mehta or a Badroodin. The example of Calcutta and Madras were given to them. He would ask Dr. Temuljee or any other medical gentleman present whether because he had qualified in Bombay on the Matriculation test he thought himself inferior in knowledge and culture to a Calcutta or Madras practitioner who had qualified in Madras or Calcutta on the B. A. test. He thought not—(laughter)—what was wanted of them was to be practical, and this they could not better be than by following in the footsteps of the London University on which the Bombay University was modelled. He, therefore, confidently recommended Dr. Khory's motion to their acceptance. (Applause.)

Dr. Arnott then rose to move the adjournment of the debate.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling seconded the motion.

Dr. Bahadurjee protested that Dr. Arnott was out of order as the debate was closed, especially as Dr. Khory had waived his claim to reply.

The chairman said that he had so understood it, but as some misunderstanding appeared to exist in the minds of the Senate on the point, it would be manifestly unwise to deprive Dr. Arnott of the privilege of speaking.

Dr. Bahadurjee again protested.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that Dr. Bahadurjee by speaking on the proposition and its amendment had reopened the debate, and Dr. Arnott had a right to speak.

Dr. Balchandra suggested that they should ask Mr. Javerilal, the President of the Corporation, how he would rule in such a manner.

Mr. Kirkpatrick and Father Dreckmann pressed for Dr. Arnott's right to speak.

Mr. Javerilal said that the chairman would have been right in allowing the debate to proceed had he not called upon Dr. Khory to reply, which action closed the debate.

After some more discussion and some confusion Dr. Arnott was allowed to move his amendment, which was lost by 34 votes against 28.

The chairman ordered the debate to be proceeded with.

Mr. J. J. Mody thought that this was not a subject, which the members of the Faculty of Medicine should only be allowed to discuss. It was a matter of public interest, and laymen should, therefore, have their say in the matter. He would regret the abolition of the L. M. and S. class of practitioners. Their fees were moderate, and the poor were able to approach them on advice. But men with the degree of M. B. would be too highly priced for the lowly, who would have in consequence to resort to quacks and vaids.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Hathornthwaite seconded the motion, which was lost by 30 votes against 25.

Dr. Cowasjee spoke in favour of Dr. Khory's motion and did not share the fear which, Mr. Mody believed, would happen on the change of designation.

Dr. Maconachie complained that Dr. Khory's proposition was ambiguous, as it did not state explicitly whether the Previous Examination was a necessary qualification for the M. B. Examination, or for admission into the Grant Medical College.

Dr. Khory said that it was essential for admission to the College.

The chairman remarked that the draft rules explained matters.

Dr. Temuljee's amendment was then put to the vote and lost by 35 votes against 18.

The meeting was then adjourned till Tuesday, the 20th instant.

The quarantine which has been hitherto imposed on arrivals at Belgrade from Austria was taken off on the 14th, to the great relief of travel and trade. It proved no obstacle, writes a Correspondent, to the introduction of cholera into Belgrade, for it is noteworthy that no sickness presented itself among those who had to undergo the quarantine, either during their isolation or since their release, while all the same there have been several deaths from the disease in Belgrade and in other places in Servia. These, however, took place in every case on the banks of the Danube, and there have been no cases in the interior of the country. This goes far to prove that the Danube has been the source of the disease, bringing its infection from Budapest and other places up the stream. The quarantines on the Bulgarian and Turkish frontiers between Belgrade and Constantinople and Salonica still continue in force. The health of the latter place is stated to be very bad, diphtheria being especially prevalent.

Signor Zenker, director of station at Yaunde, Cameroons, writes to the Italian African Society, dated 1st May last, that the climate of that place is excellent, and that, partly owing to his manner of living, he has never during the two years and-a-half spent there suffered from fevers. He leads a regular life, working, walking, and living on the meat and vegetables used by the natives, drinking scarcely any alcoholic liquids, and smoking only tobacco planted and prepared by himself. He drinks coffee made from the wild plant with goat's milk and sweetens it with sugar from the canes he has planted. He considers life in the interior far preferable to life on the coast. The native women often marry ten times in succession, and mark the number of their husbands by little sticks, which are hung on to their waist belts. They dye their bodies with a red wood from the bosom downwards. The girls walk about blowing flutes, and when a group happens to collect a little dance is immediately improvised. Signor Zenker speaks of returning to Italy in some months from the date of his letter.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS' DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

A large and brilliant assembly filled the Town Hall yesterday evening to witness the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Cathedral High Schools. The spacious hall wore a bright appearance, which was imparted by tasteful decorations. A dais was raised in the centre of the great hall, and was richly carpeted. The distribution of the prizes was presided over by Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner and, amongst some of those present were Justices Bayley and Fulton, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Brown, solicitor, Mrs. Acworth, the Right Rev. Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, Rev. Yorke Brown, and Mr. Roughton.

The proceedings of the afternoon commenced with a song given by the children which spoke in highly creditable terms of the high class of training they received under the able tuition of Mr. Vining.

The Rev. Yorke Brown then read the following report:—

In issuing their report for 1892, the governing body of the Cathedral High Schools are glad to be able to repeat what has been said now for several years with regard to the established position of the schools and the confidence of the public which they command. The plans and estimates of the new Boys' School have been revised and brought within the limits of the expenditure required. The conditions of sale of the Boys' School will shortly be before intending purchasers, and before the end of 1893, we hope that a start will have been made in building the new school. We are not yet in a position to apply for plans for the new Girls' School, but the need of one is still recognised, and a small sum has been collected by Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis in England towards the purpose. We hope also that the bazaar, which will be held in 1894, will bring in a good sum. The need of a more commodious school in a better locality is so apparent that we do not anticipate any difficulty in raising the necessary money when the time comes for issuing our appeal. Boys' School.—The average number of names on the roll has been 223. The number on the roll at the end of November was 225, being 13 more than last year. Eighty-five boys were admitted and seventy-two have left. Seven boys were presented for the Matriculation Examination last year; of the four who passed, Wild took the highest place among the European candidates, being 27th on the general list of the 916 successful candidates, and Evans was placed 122nd. None of the boys continued their studies at the University. Dr. Evans, the Diocesan Inspector, reports, as the result of his examination in Scripture: "I am happy to say that I found the school in as good a condition as I have done before. The teachers have done their work conscientiously and well." Ten boys were presented for the Matriculation Examination this year, but the results of the examination have not been as yet declared. Of last year's old boys, Nissen passed the P. E. Examination, and has entered the College of Science at Poona, and Sydney Hall passed the first examination in Medicine. Two boys were presented for the examination for entrance into the Subordinate Medical Service. Both qualified, and one Brumby has been admitted into the service. The Mahratti classes under the instruction of Mr. Limaye are attended by twenty-six boys whose progress, stimulated no doubt by the kind offer of a prize by Mr. Acworth, has been very encouraging. Mr. Bhandarkar kindly examined the boys in Mahratti. The singing class was discontinued when Mr. Hebditch left for England. The cadet corps still continues to be well supported; the handsome sword, offered by Major Sawyer to the boy who attended the greatest number of drills, and showed the keenest interest in the corps, has been won by Sergeant E. Smith. In cricket the honour of the school was upheld by the Second XI., who won six out of eight matches. The First XI. played no foreign matches. The school during the last year has had to contend with great difficulties owing to the ill-health of masters, and to the impossibility of getting suitable men at once to fill up vacancies in the staff; at the same time the governing body are quite satisfied with the efficient manner in which the head master Mr. Savage has, in spite of these difficulties, carried on the work of the school. The head master wishes to thank his staff for the manner in which they have performed their duties under very trying circumstances, much extra work, which they cheerfully performed, having been thrown on all owing to the above-mentioned circumstances. Girls' School.—The work in this school has been very satisfactory throughout the year. The average number of girls on the roll, during the year, has been 146; the largest number of girls at any time present has been 194. There are now in the school 176 day-scholars, and 16 boarders. During the year twenty-eight have left, and seventy-one have been admitted into the school: this is the largest number of admissions in any one year since the foundation of the school. Of the three girls who were presented for the Matriculation Examination in 1891 two passed. This year we have presented 5 girls, but the results of the examination have not yet been made known. We also sent up four children for the Junior Scholarship Examination, of whom one Margaret Cole passed. The drawing class has increased steadily in numbers, and the girls have made great progress under the able tuition of Mr. J. L.'Esperance. Of the nineteen pupils who went in for the 1st grade art examination, eleven passed creditably and two gained certificates. The painting class which was started in June for the more advanced pupils has been well attended. Mr. Griffiths, Principal of the School of Art, most kindly conducted a searching examination of the drawing and painting classes, and has written a very valuable report, which is printed fully in an appendix, and from which the following extracts are made: "Considering the short time the pupils have to devote to the subject, the results are fairly satisfactory. Many of the drawings showed very unequal work. In the free-hand work measuring had been freely resorted to. Some of the pupils in the advanced division had executed drawings which were very creditable as specimens of mere copying work from quasi-shaded examples of figures, &c. These examples are more taking to the ordinary mind, but they are useless for the purpose of training the hand, and eye to express form correctly." The report is commended to the careful attention of parents and guardians, and the best thanks of the governing body are tendered to Mr. Griffiths. Herr J. Schmach and Miss Schmuch still preside over the studies of the pupils in instrumental music, and the result of their careful and artistic tuition is well marked. The singing class, which we feared would collapse on the departure of Mr. Hebditch to England, has come to life again, and maintains its popularity and efficiency in the able hands of Mr. Vining. The Mahratti class, stimulated no doubt by the generous offer of a prize by Mr. Acworth, has been well attended, and next year we hope that two if not more of our girls, will compete successfully for the Government Senior Scholarship Examination. The needlework of the School was inspected by Mrs. Goldwyer-Lewis and Mrs. De Coetlogon, who report: "The work in the infant classes and in standards I. and II. is most excellent, both hemming and stitching being wonderfully good for such young children. The only standard which suffers by comparison with standards both above and below it is standard III. The work in this standard is not good, and shows a want of care and neatness. With this exception, we cannot speak too highly of the needlework of the whole school, and it has been most difficult, when all is so good, to adjudge the prizes. All the standards from the VIth downwards have benefitted largely by the new exercises introduced by the Drill Instructor, Lance-Corporal Timmins, who deserves great praise for the regular and painstaking manner in which he has fulfilled his duties throughout the school. A specimen of the result of his teaching on the infants you will shortly have an opportunity of seeing. The infant school still maintains its popularity and efficiency under the able direction of Miss Franklin. By an entertainment which they gave in the Town Hall last February, they cleared Rs. 150 for the building fund. The success of the entertainment was due to the skilful and patient training of Miss Franklin and her assistants. During the absence of the Sister in charge, Sister Claudia, who went to England in May on account of ill-health, Miss Richardson, the head assistant, has taken the teaching of the higher standards, and to her with our other teachers, who have worked well and loyally throughout the year, is due the highest praise for the high state of efficiency, which the school has maintained. During Mr. Douglas Bennett's absence from Bombay, the natural history class was discontinued. We hope that next rains Mr. Bennett will be able to resume his instructive and highly appreciated lectures. In conclusion, the governing body feel warranted in expressing their conviction that the work of the past year has in no way fallen short of that of previous years; and now that the opportunity for obtaining a more suitable building for the schools is so near at hand, one obstacle towards building a school for the girls has been removed, and they look forward with confidence to the future of the schools, which they have reason to believe will in new and more suitable quarters be one of steady development and usefulness.

Justice Fulton, in addressing the audience, said he had been asked to move the adoption of the report which was a very great pleasure for him to do, since it was apparent that in recent years the progress of the school was very remarkable. From the figures it contained it appeared there were 225 boys on the rolls and 192 girls, and an institution which educated over 400 pupils was mostly considered very important. The want of suitable accommodation occupied, he notified, a permanent place in the report, and was without doubt a long-felt want. After the handsome building on the Rampart Row was erected for the Boys' School it was found, though it was one of the most ornamental edifices in the town, that it was not suited, either in position or construction, for a school. It was, therefore, the intention of the governing body for a long time to get a transfer elsewhere. At one time it was thought the Municipality might have been able to take over the building, but that scheme fell through as it was found impracticable. It was now satisfactory to find the governing body were at lest in a position to hold out the hope that in a year or two an entirely new building would be available. For the Girls' School also accommodation was required, and the governing body itself in the usual difficulty, namely, the want of money, for providing a suitable institution. But that was a difficulty which was usually got over by the beneficence of those who had the interests and education of children at heart, and he supposed that this institution would yield to the same measures. The result of the Matriculation Examination and the report of the Educational Inspector which they had heard read were highly satisfactory, and showed amongst the institution, in Bombay, that the education of the boys and girls of European extraction in the Cathedral High Schools was well able to hold its own. (Loud applause.) He (the speaker) was very glad to observe that Marathi classes had been started, because he thought a knowledge of the Vernacular of the country was very essential, and would be very useful to many of the boys in their after career. No doubt a great number of them hope to get into Government service and a knowledge of Marathi would no doubt help them in doing so. But, perhaps, they thought that many of the appointments did not require a knowledge of Vernacular. But they must remember that in applying for Government appointments there was a great deal of competition and a very little difference sometimes turned the chances of one candidate in favour of another. (Hear, hear.) If the study of the Vernacular were not of any practical use for the Government service, yet it would be of great value to Europeans to be able to speak the language of the people of the country. It was also very satisfactory to notice that the cadet corps still continued its existence. The boys were not only benefited by having to undergo a course of drill, but it was desirable that at an early period of their life attention should be turned to volunteering, and that the present system would induce a larger number at some future time to join the cadet corps. Dealing with games he noticed that simply one very short paragraph had been devoted to that branch. Doubtless the governing body did not wish to say too much about outdoor games when taking into consideration the moderate limits of the report. He felt sure that if the games were more freely indulged in the exercise would be highly beneficial to the students. In his experience at Rangoon in the large schools recreation was not lost sight of by the managers and he hoped some suitable ground would be procured for the new school. After pointing out the benefits to be derived from athletic sports Mr. Justice Fulton thought they had every reason to be gratified with the fruits of the labours of Mr. Savage and the other masters of the Boys' School and ladies of the Girls' and Infant Schools, and which the governing body had thought fit to present to them. With those remarks he moved that the report be adopted. (Applause.)

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest seconded the adoption.

Mr. Acworth then adressed the assembly, and in doing so said it gave both him and Mrs. Acworth very great pleasure to be present that afternoon to fulfil the duty, which devolved upon them that evening. Most of those who were sitting around him had no doubt left their boyhood days a long way behind them, and he believed that most of them were sufficiently linked to their younger days to sympathise with the feelings of the children's rejoicings that evening. That day was a very important one in their scholastic year, and no doubt a great number of the boys and girls who were present the evening would look with a certain amount of envy upon those who had carried off the prizes. They would now go out into the world after competing their education, and perhaps would one day occupy the position which he himself and Mrs. Acworth held that evening, and think they would be their own masters and mistresses. That was, in his opinion, a wrong phrase. Most boys and girls, after passing their education in the school-room, considered the time of their labours was at an end. Besides undergoing the hardships of studying, the pastimes in the play-ground were to be considered just as much a part of their education and just as valuable, and he had no hesitation in saying it was as important. He hoped that the parents and the children that surrounded them in their homes would realise that it was their duty to set a good example, for if the child saw that its mother or father did not restrain their tempers and morals and vanities, it could not be expected that the children would be disposed to restrain the wrong impulses outside the school-room. They were to bear in mind that by their conduct they would set an example to their brothers and sisters. They would thus see how important it was for them to consider the conduct which would stand as an example to those under them. With regard to the beneficial results of being members of the cadets Mr. Acworth did not think the compulsory military training in Germany and in France could command his admiration. He had been through Germany and the military system that was provided in the schools was to a great extent very fascinating. When children were properly drilled at an early age it brought them up to become perhaps great and good military men and women and caused them to submit both to mental and physical discipline rather than be influenced by listening to the gossiping that usually went on around them. The cadet company had no doubt done their best in drills to make themselves efficient Volunteers. It was to their own shame if they did not do so since they had only to turn out to drill when they were called upon by their instructors which was not very often. As the officer in command of the cadets he was not going to praise them up very highly for their drill, as they did not, in his opinion, deserve it. The last time they were on parade he remembered remarking to Sergeant-Major Moore that it was very lucky their carbines were not loaded, and he did not at all approve of the damage that had been done to their carbines, which they had managed to obtain from the arms rack. Mr. Justice Fulton had pointed out how important it was to undertake the study of Marathi. He considered the study of that Vernacular should be taken up by every pupil in the Presidency so that they would be able to speak the language of the natives of the country. In his opinion the study of Marathi was far richer than that of Gujerathi, and he would give a prize, as long as he was in the country, to the best scholar in Marathi in order to excite keen competition among the pupils on the study of that language. In acknowledging the great pains and maternal wisdom of Miss Franklin in the education of the children he expressed the hope that the Boys' School would be suitably accommodated in a new building which would be better adapted to their requirements than the present site on Hornby Road, and that in after years the education which was imparted to them in the Cathedral High Schools would in after years turn them into wise and good men and women and enable them perhaps to occupy the place he and Mrs. Acworth filled that evening and to speak much wiser and eloquent words. (Applause.)

Dr. Mylne briefly addressed the assembly and, thanking Mr. Acworth for kindly presiding that evening, explained how two years ago the question was raised in Bombay whether the Schools should be carried up to their full value or in consideration of the work they were doing for the public over and above the remuneration they received they should be treated as exempt from taxation; it was through the merciful use of his prerogative that the Municipal Commissioners removed the incubus of taxation, and this was incidentally the cause for the present flourishing condition of the school.

The Rev. Goldwyer Lewis solicited the support of those present towards the Fancy Bazaar, which will be held in February, and expressed a hope that a site would be procured for a Girls' School, and trusted that the public would generously open its purse-strings towards the erection of such an institution.

The performances by the children of the Chinese Lanterns, Nelly Dole, and the musical drill were highly laudable, and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for the distinguished guest who presided that evening.

Dr. Richardson, who has been on what he calls "A Sanitary Pilgrimage to Paris," contributes to the December number of Longmans' an impressive description of the Morgue—that famous receptacle of the dead, in which bodies are for preservation now frozen as hard as metal, and "ring like metal when they are struck." It is here that murderers are confronted with the bodies of their victims. Dr. Richardson is led by his study to refer to the speculation whether a Morgue would be useful in this country. As an element in our system of criminal jurisprudence it could of course have no place, and Dr. Richardson declares his belief that it is a sensational rather than a beneficial institution. "It offers (he adds) a curious and melancholy sight of men and women coming to find their dead; but the sea lacks in conveniency, and in that respect would not answer in London so well as the mortuary."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Finsbury Election petition is likely to be decided to-morrow.

Senator Stewart has moved an amendment to the Sherman Silver Purchase Act.

A great sensation has been caused at Ferozepore by an extensive seizure of rifles in the Sudder Bazaar by Mr. Reid, District Superintendent of Police. The shop of a Kabari was searched, and no fewer than 139 barrels of breech-loading rifles and carbines of Martini-Henry pattern, were found hidden in all sorts of ingenious places. Fifty-three were discovered concealed in an old thermantidote, and others were actually built into the walls of the house.

Captain Lugard, says the *Manchester Guardian*, gave it as his "firm conviction that a great Colonial Empire like ours cannot stand still. We must go forward or we must go back." One of the most difficult of historical and political questions cannot be settled in this half-mystic manner. But even if we accept Captain Lugard's remark as sound, was it relevant? To whom does he talk of standing still? To the country which has annexed no one knows how many square miles in Central Africa, and Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and all Burmah, and any amount of unconsidered trifles. Besides all over the globe during the last ten years? Is there to be no choice between standing still and devouring the world at this monstrous rate? What chance has a sober-minded man of being heard, who wants to see a rational calculation of profit and loss made out before another enormous extension of responsibility is undertaken, when he sees how the people who believe that every square mile of territory added to the Empire is added to its strength can always count on the bishops, and the missionaries, and the geographical societies, and even the Chambers of Commerce, to give them what is practically blind support?

A sad account of M. Guy de Maupassant's hallucinations is forwarded by a Paris correrpondent who, however, sees in them some evidences of improvement in the author's mental condition, inasmuch as they indicate some consciousness on his own part of his brain trouble. He asks what has chased away his ideas. Sometimes he fancies that they come back to him in the shape of butterflies of different forms, colours, and sizes. The black butterflies signify that friends have died, and that others are in mourning. The pink ones tell him to cheer up, the yellow ones bid him still hope for glory, and blue ones assure him that he is not to suppose the fount of poesy is entirely dried up. Green butterflies are regarded as messengers who have come to tell him to go and stay in the grounds of the asylum where he is lodged. He sometimes starts up to hunt these butterflies, and spends hours in trying to catch them. The exercise he thus takes does him more good than anything else. This hallucination of the sight is, however, thought by some specialists a bad symptom. The butterflies may be heralds of brain paralysis.

The Panama affair has suddenly become a gigantic political factor, the *Daily News'* correspondent says. Should it give rise to the exposures that are dreaded, it may have a marked effect one way or another on the next elections. The consequences will not be less great should there be a successful attempt to hush up the scandal by stopping proceedings or by getting the judges to slur over damaging facts. Exposure all round might be the wisest policy. Nobody can say what Panama and dynamite may not do in influencing votes. It should not be forgotten that the company was formed of Conservatives of a Bonapartist hue. M. de Lesseps is a cousin of the Empress Eugenie, and Admiral Ronciere de la Noury was Clerical and something between a Royalist and Banapartist. I think that in endeavouring first to start the enterprise, and then to prevent its collapse, M. de Lesseps, who is a good deal of a Gascon, made himself drunk with his own eloquence. He may have persuaded himself that he was perfectly truthful when he was not. At the outset of the Panama affair, I made a sporting speculation by subscribing for ten shares. One day in talking of my venture to Gambetta, he informed me that his friend M. Levi Cremieux, who had taken up nearly 60,000,000 francs worth of scrip, did not believe in M. de Lesseps being able to carry through his scheme, and was watching for opportunities to get out of it. Gambetta advised me to follow his example, but not to be in a hurry, as the inside people with a view to an issue of bonds, were working the market for a rise. Soon after I met M. de Lesseps, and asked him point blank whether he thought he had at the outset acted wisely in so completely adopting the reports of the original concessionaires of the canal. He at once answered that he had been misled by them but went on: "The technical difficulties are enormous—far greater than I could have conceived, but they are not insurmountable—anything but that with capital. Dynamite aiding we can surmount them. Dynamite will carry us through that mountain which the canal is to intersect." More conversation showed me he was trying to persuade himself that things were better than they looked and I sold my shares. Seeing Gambetta a few days later, I thanked him for his advice. He then said to me, "Mind, neither I nor Levi Cremieux think the canal an impossibility, but we believe that before it is made it will ruin two or three companies and swallow up as many milliards as the Franco-German War."

Herr Heinrich de Ahna, whose death at the age of 57 is announced from Berlin, is said to have been one of the musical instructors of the present German Emperor. He was for many years leading violinist at the Royal Prussian Opera. He was an Austrian by birth, and was a pupil at Prague of Mildner. He also studied under Mayseder. At the outbreak of the Austro-French War he entered the army, and as a lieutenant fought on the Austrian side at the Battle of Magenta. In 1862 he settled in Berlin, where his sister was a prima donna, and there he remained till his death. He was for nearly thirty years a professor of the violin at the High School, and after leaving the Joachim quartet party he formed a chamber music society on his own account.

The Medical Officer of Health for the City of London has presented a report to the Commission of Sewers, in which he discusses the sites available for the proposed new cholera hospital. At present it is stated the choice lies between three localities. These are the vacant land on the Thames Embankment; the space in Golden-lane, St. Luke's, which was cleared many years ago for artisans' dwellings; and the ground inside the City Mortuary. Dr. Saunders expresses the opinion that the obstacles to the adoption of the first two of these propositions are entirely economical; whilst the third site is the list advantageous on account of the limited area of the ground now built upon. To go outside his own district would, he holds, be cowardly and immoral, if not illegal. There remains he adds, the possibility of securing a berth on the river Thames, between London Bridge and Waterloo Bridge, where, with the concurrence of the conservancy Board, it would be practicable to moor a floating hospital, in contiguity to a landing-stage or wharf, which should form part of the plan.

Contrary to the general impression, M. Ernest Renan left little private fortune to his family, and Madame Renan intends to sell the library of her deceased husband at the beginning of next year, while awaiting the national pension which Parliament will make no difficulty in granting her. M. Berthelot, the lifelong friend of Renan says that the latter felt the world almost as poor as he was on the day when he quitted Saint-Sulpice in order to face the struggle of existence. Renan had the same disdain for money *per se* towards the end of his career that he had when he said to the Imperial Minister who offered him a lucrative post, "*Sit tecum tua pecunia!*" All he wanted was sufficient to enable him to pursue his studies in ease and comfort. As a professor of the College of France, Renan had 10,000f. or £400 a year, from which 5 per cent. was deducted in order to form a pension. As director of the establishment he had £80 yearly and rooms; £80 also as fees for attending committees; and £60 for attendances at the Institute of France. On the whole M. Berthelot estimates that Renan's official emoluments amounted to 15,000f. a year, or £600. He had sold all rights in his literary works to his publishers, and had to live for many years on what the earned by writing.

THE LABOUR COMMISSION.

Mr. Tom Mann was the first witness examined before the Labour Commission on Monday (Nov. 14). The Duke of Devonshire presided. With reference to a paper which the witness had placed before the Commission, he said that a considerable portion of the population being in enforced idleness, the municipal control of labour would prevent such a state of things, because the municipal operations would extend over a larger area and help much better than sectional control to balance the forces contributing to the fluctuation of trade. At present when bad trade affected any department it was customary for an employer to discharge hands because he was unable to neutralize the evil so effectually as it could be neutralized if it were under the control of the municipality. The municipality would be able to dovetail many interests into various sections, and thus distribute the effect of bad trade over a larger number of workpeople than was possible under the present system. He would so far put the production of certain articles under the control of municipalities that they should set their faces against their production excepting under municipal control. Under the present system a number of workers were idle while others were engaged during excessive hours. It was therefore desirable that there should be common control of industry as opposed to sectional control, under which the burdens of bad trade were borne by one section of the unemployed rather than distributed over all. Some industries were useless and others pernicious, the demand for them merely being created by expert salesmen. These industries would not exit under a proper condition of things. He would prohibit private enterprise not conducive to the general well-being. He did not believe the present system of trade was favourable to the application of the knowledge the nation possessed; manufactures would not engage in the development of any good idea unless they could see their way to making a profit. They were not prepared to face a few years of experiments with the chance of profit in the distance, and the nation was thus the loser. In reference to the condition of labour at the docks, the witness said that the labourers were blamed for trade being taken away from the port, but the fault was due to mismanagement of the port, which unnecessarily hampered the work connected with the loading and discharging of ships and the disposal of the goods. The distance and scattered positions of the docks, and the expense arising from dealing with cargoes and bringing them to London, the centre of distribution, was also prejudicial to the port. He described a scheme for utilizing the Isle of Dogs for wharf accomodation, which would thus be brought much nearer to London, lessening the expenses of the port and making the area of labour more compact for the labourers.

Mr. Mann, on Tuesday, 15th ult., said he was in favour of the regulation of working hours so as to absorb unemployed labour. He looked forward to the time when there would not only be an eight hours' day, but when there would be a still further reduction of hours, so that, as the population increased, the unemployed might find employment. He did not see much difference in the readustment of the hours being brought about by trade unions and secured by legislative enactment. He was not prepared at present, in view of all the influences bearing upon the question, to advocate a universal eight hours' system. He was in favour of the local authorities throughout the country being empowered to put such an Act in force in their district when the majority of the adult workers engaged in any trade made application to the local authority for the provisions of the Act to be applied. He thought they might ignore foreign competition in dealing with the eight hours' question. Of the Lancashire cotton trade, to which the chairman drew his attention, the witness said he would speak with great caution; but he thought that Lancashire men might safely reduce their working hours and lose little or nothing from foreign competition. Working beyond eight hours a day where the proposed Act was in Force should be punishable. Six hours were enough for a signalman and too much for a chemical worker and men in some other employments. They ought not to be content with an industrial system that compelled people to be out of work and to endure all the suffering resulting from it. The number of people who were dying and going to asylums in consequence of this suffering was so frightful and so serious that it demanded attention. The present distress in London could be met by the authorities undertaking to clean and repair the streets and roads, and by their properly carrying out the provisions of the Public Health Act. He was not prepared to say England should remain the workshop of the world. He wished good luck to the Frenchman and to every other countryman. He hoped to see each of these countries producing that which they required for their own sustenance, and he also desired to see our own country doing the same.

On Wednesday (16th ult.) Mr. T. Mann was cross-examined as to the views he had expressed in his evidence. He said that capital could now be obtained at a less rate than formerly; but the actual proportion of the income from capital was greater now than it was years ago compared to the total income of the nation. The effect of the eight-hours' system would be different in different districts, and perhaps different in the same district in different localities. In some districts it might diminish the output, in others the output might be the same, while in others it might be increased. In explaining his position as to the voluntary system as opposed to the interference of Parliament in trade questions, he said that personally he had no "wonderful" respect for Parliament, and he had no especial love for parliamentary interference. He would much prefer to see trade matters worked out by those immediately concerned; but he had no fear of using Parliament if the desired ends could be obtained quicker thereby. He did not think the want of elasticity in legislation, as compared with the elasticity under the voluntary system, was such a serious disadvantage as to neutralize the benefits of legislation. He was favourable to the voluntary system where it was practicable. The eight hours' question should be decided by the men. He did not say he would shut out employers, but he did not think any mischief would be done by leaving them out.

In reply to a question from Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., as to why the workers should not settle the wages question as well as the hours question, the witness said that when the hours question was determined they could give adequate attention to wages. He could not say why employers resisted a reduction of hours, excepting that it was their nature to. If employers made a reduction of wages because there was a reduction of hours, the men's trade organizations would get to work. If the reduction of wages were pressed, probably a strike would ensue.

YAWNING AS A REMEDY.

According to current ideas, yawning in good society is an improper sign of weariness; according to the teachings of physiology it is a long-drawn, forcible inspiration followed by a shorter respiration; according to Dr. Naegeli it is one of nature's many remedies, the proper application of which depends upon good judgment. In yawning, not only the muscles which move the lower jaw are used, but also the breathing muscles of the chest, and he who yawns to his heart's content also raises and extends the arms. In the deepest inspiration the chest remains extended for a short time, the eyes are almost or entirely closed, the ears somewhat raised, the nostrils dilated. Inside the mouth, the tongue becomes round and arched, the palate stiffly stretched, and the uvula is raised almost entirely closing the space between the nose and the throat. At the beginning of the inspiration a cracking noise is heard in the ears, a proof that the duct leading to the hearing also succumbs to this stretching. If the yawning has reached the deepest point it will require from one to one and a half second for it to become noticeable to the hearing. In order to observe this, let one place himself at a sufficient distance from a clock, so that its ticking will not be easily heard, and yawn deeply. During this deep breathing the sound of the clock is not perceptible to the most careful listening. All this simply goes to show that yawning sets a number of muscles to work, and particularly those which are not directly subject to the will. Although one yawning does not present a very agreeable appearance, it is very agreeable to himself, for the stretching of the muscles causes a feeling of comfort; it acts like massage, and is the most natural gymnastics of the lungs imaginable. Dr. Naegeli therefore advises people not to concern themselves with so-called decency, but every morning and evening, and as often as possible, to exercise the lungs and all the muscles of respiration by yawning and stretching, as many chronic lung troubles may thus be prevented. Dr. Naegeli orders the patient troubled with too much wax in the ear, accompanied with pain, to yawn often and deeply. The pain will soon disappear.

He also, in case of nasal catarrh inflammation of the palate, sore throat and earache, orders the patient as often as possible during each day to yawn from six to ten times successively, and immediately afterwards to swallow. The result will be surprising. If, says the *Berlin Unsere Zeitung*, one looks upon yawning as a natural massage for certain organs, he will reach a satisfactory explantion of its curative properties.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 10.

O'Connell, Maj. Bo. and Ms Inspr of Gym. on duty, from Karachi.
Medley, Capt. 17th Beng Cav. on leave, from Loralai.

December 12.

Renton, Lt, Beng. 6th Inf, H C, off leave, from England.
Watson, Lieut, Beng 2 Goorkhas from furlough from England.
Whitla, Lt, Queen's Bay's, from leave, from England.
Manning, Lt, Beng. 1st Sikhs, from furlough, from England.
Boothby, Maj. Ms. R A, on exchange from England.
Cadell, Surg-Capt, Beng. I M S, from furlough, from England.
Van Straubenzee, Brig-Genl, Ms, R A, from leave, from England.
Tuson, 2nd Lt, Beng. 16th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Edyn, Surg-Lt-Col, Bo. A M S, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—December 10.

O'Connell, Maj. Bo. and Ms, Inspr of Gym, on duty, to Poona.
Wace, Maj. Bo. R A, to England.
Medley, Capt, 17th Beng. Cav, on leave, to England.

December 12.

Manning, Lt, Beng, 1st Sikhs, to rejoin, to Karachi.

December 13.

Watson, Lt, Beng, 2nd Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Dehra Dun.
Rosseter, Maj, Bo, D A A G for M, on inspection duty, to Baroda.
Cadell, Surg-Capt, Beng, I Ms, from leave, to Bareilly.
Renton, Lt, Beng, 6th Inf, H C, from leave, to Bolarum.
Van Straubenzee, Brig.-Genl, Ms, R A, from leave, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th December.

The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day at 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. gun dril.

2. On Saturday next, 17th instant, both Companies will parade as follows:—

1st Parade at 3-15 p.m. at the Municipal Office and proceed by gharry to Pilot Bunder.

2nd Parade at 4-15 p.m. at the Municipal Office and proceed by gharry to Pilot Bunder to continue the annual gun target practice.

Dress:—Drill Order without arms.

3. There will be Class-firing at Coorla on Friday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. M. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 14th December.

1. A Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Rank and File with the Band will parade on the Oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-15 p.m. to-day, the 14th instant, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor. Captain F Place, Lieut F W English and Lieut D J Sharp will be the Officers for the Guard.

2. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for Class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their Class-firing before Christmas.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 3337 Vol. B. Prim to "A" Company; No. 3338 Vol. S. D'Souza, No. 3339 Vol. N. D Mello and No. 3340 Vol. L. P. Gonslaves to "E" Company.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. Members wishing to purchase any of the old-pattern saddles now at Head-Quarters are requested to make early application to Lieut. Moir.

2. The Squadron will parade at 6-45 a.m. in rear of the Marine Lines on Thursday, the 15th instant, for drill with H.E. the Governor's Body Guard.

3. Mr. F. H. Sutton having joined is posted to A Troop.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 10.)

Home Department.

The services of Surgn-Capt U N Mukerji, M D, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Burma.

The services of Surgn-Major T R Macdonald, Supdt of the Nagpur Central Jail, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Rev R G Langford, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nagpur in the Central Provinces.

Horse-Breeding and Agricultural Stock.

Vety Lieut G H Evans is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept, on probation, and posted to Burma.

Foreign Department.

Mr R P Heilgers, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 22nd Nov.

Capt L S Newmarch, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Second Assist and Assist Secy for Berar, to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Mr O V Bosanquet, I C S, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as First Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commr of Ajmere-Merwara.

Surgn-Capt S H Henderson, M B, I M S (Bengal), Medical Officer, 35th Bengal Infy, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his Military duties.

Finance and Commerce Department.

Mr L E Pritchard, Assist Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days.

Military Department.

Capt and Brevet Major W du G Gray, 4th Punjab Infy, to be a Depy Assist Adjt-Genl on the Establishment, vice Capt J Lamb, appointed 2nd-in-Command, 22nd Bengal Infy.

Lieut H R Troup, I S C, 26th Madras Infy, to be Depy Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Second-Lieut M H Henderson, 7th Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be offg Sqdn Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned Surgn-Lieuts appointed to the Bengal establishment reported their arrival at Bombay:—P B Haig, T W A Fullerton, R H Maddox, H G Melville, A O Hubbard, H A Smith, G McIver Campbell Smith and J G Hulbert.

Lieut R W C Keays, Assist Mily Acctt, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut R T Moore, RA, to officiate as Ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Crops with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut C E Lees, Durham L Infy, offg Wing Officer, 34th Bengal Infantary; and Second-Lieut A K Hudson, Connaught Rangers, Offg, Sqdn Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry; Second-Lieut Hudson will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps subject to H Ma's approval.

Second-Lieutt Ed H Payne, Oxfordshire L Infy, offg Wing Officer, 8th Regt of Madras Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut Payne will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's aporoval.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut-Col R H F Rennick, I S C, Comdt, 18th Bengal Infy, for one year; and Major F G L Mainwarring, I S C, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-comd, 29th Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut E de V Wintle, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 15th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Lieut W I Ryder, I S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Battn, 1st Gurkha Rifles, for one year.; and Lieut F G C Humfrey, I S C, 12th Bengal Calvy, for four months.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Major R. L. A. Pennington, Northumberland Fusiliers; Depy Assist Adj-Genl for Musketry, (p. a.) for eight months; and Major R. A. C. King, R A, Ordnance officer, 2nd class, (p. a.) for eight months.

Capt F. H. Kelly, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Dept, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India (p. a.) for one year under leave rules for the Staff Corps with effect from the 1st Dec 1892.

Col J M. Sym, C.B., I S C, having vacated regimental command has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India.

Mr J Jones, Assist Military Accountant, is grantad leave, (p a) for six months.

Mr. J. M. O'Brian, Depy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Dept, was permitted to retire from the service.

Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Sub-Conductors, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade:—Bengal—Chs Taylor, W E Bowder, A J Dorkins and W H Turkington,

Bombay.—Sub-Condr A Craven, on probation, is confirmed in the warrant grade.

Telegraph Department.

Sergt C. J. Jameson, of the Bengal Unattached List, serving in the Indian Telegraph Dept, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Condr, to fill an existing vacancy.

Retirements.

Surgn-Col J C Morice, Principal Medical Officer, Presidency Dist, has been permitted to retire from the service subject to H M's approval.

First grade Senior Apothecary T Price, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval

Volunteer Corps

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Mr A R Lamount to be Second Lieut, vice Hogarth, resigned

1st Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Mr C F Larmour to be Lieut, vice Pope, resigned.

Cawnpore Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut A McRobert to be Lieut, vice Harwood, transferred to the supernumerary list; Mr. A Priestley to be Second Lieut, vice Fremantle, resigned; and Mr. C T Evans, to be Second-Lieut,—vice Mc Robert, promoted

Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps—Mr R A D Sewell to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Behar Light Horse—Lieutenant W O Macgregor resigns his commission

Cawnpore Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieut S H Fremantle resigns his commisson

Marine Department.

The undermentioned officer was granted, by the Secy of State for India, six months' leave, on medical certificate:—

Sub-Lieut F Dobson, R I M, and Assist Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on private affairs:—Mr J J Walmsley, Assist Engr, R I M, for twelve months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate:—Lieut T J Walker, R I M, for six months.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secry of State for India:—Sub-Lieut D F Vines, R I M (m c) for two months.

Public Works Department.

Mr C Vincent, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Madras, whose services have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of India by that Govt is posted to the Central Provinces, and is promoted to Ex Engr, 1st grade; Mr Vincent will, however, continue to hold his present appointment of Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept.

Mr F E Godfrey, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, posted temporarily to the office of the Accountant-General, P W Dept

The following transfers are ordered:—Mr G A C Laval, Depy Examiner of Accounts, from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast State Railway; and Mr J A Ryan, Depy Examiner of Accounts, from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast State Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Major B Scott, C I E, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Finance and Commerce Dept, is appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay

Mr W Playfair, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Government.

Mr R J Woods, Ex Engr, 4th grade, State Railways, is appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Chittagong-Akyab Minhla Railway Survey, with the rank of Supt of Works, from the date of taking up the duties of the appointment.

Mr E F Jacob, Offg Traffic Supdt, N-W Railway, is confirmed in his appointment as Traffic Supt.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE experiments of Mr. Preece, F.R.S., on wire to wire telegraphy are not of course novel except in the use of the more powerful currents which are given by a dynamo in place of those provided by a battery. It is many years since a distinguished electrician prop osed to telegraph over sea by running wires along the opposite shores and causing the message sent over one to act inductively on the other. There has even been a dream of telegraphing across the Atlantic in this way, the wires being run on the American and European seaboards.

The very first use of the telephone in America showed that it was peculiarly sensitive to the induced currents, a fact which gave rise to the American expression of "cross-talk." Some ten years ago we remember Professor Hughes showing privately to a number of scientific gentlemen, an experiment in which a message was transmitted through fifty or sixty feet of air from a small battery and received on a telephone. Edison and others subsequently introduced their system of telegraphing to and from moving trains by induced signals between the apparatus on the train and the telegraph wires alongside or a special conductor in the middle of the track. Moreover, Professor Bell, the inventor of the telephone, made a number of experiments in telegraphing between ships or a ship and the shore by dipping one end of a wire into the sea in a manner proposed by Mr. Preece. Although Mr. Preece did not originate the idea, he has, nevertheless, made a good practical trial, and electricians will follow his experiments with great interest. Expense, of course, is a question to be considered and reduced as far as possible. Mr. Preece will render an important service to the country if he can succeed in telegraphing, say ten, twenty, or fifty miles over sea without wires.

The telephone line between New York and Chicago is 950 miles long, and consists of two hard No. 8 copper wires (four millimetres in diameter), frequently crossed on the poles to exchange places and prevent induction, a plan followed in all trunk telephone lines. The posts are of chestnut and cedar, about 40ft. high (12 metres), and to the number of 45 a mile. The charge for a conversation is no less than nine dollars for five minutes, which is certainly excessive; but as the American Bell Telephone Company has a virtual monopoly of the instrument in the United States, even now that the patents are extinct, the public have no choice but to pay. The same line prolonged to Boston is about 1,200 miles long. It is, of course, the longest telephone circuit in the world, and it is interesting to find that on the day of its inauguration Professor Bell, the inventor of the telephone, held a conversation over it with Mr. W. H. Hubbard, his assistant, when he installed the first public telephone circuit in the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Professor Bell was in New York and was photographed by a flash light—while in the act of speaking.

The great caves of the Green River and the North of Indiana, for example the Mammoth cave of Kentucky and the Wyandotte cave, are believed by American geologists to have been occupied by water during the comparatively recent champlain or glacial period, and hence it has been supposed that the blind beetles and other eyeless animals in them have lost their eyes since that period; but Mrs. H. Garman, an American naturalist, points out that it is only necessary to suppose that blind or purblind animals already habituated to live in the dark have congregated in the cave. For example the blind Crustacean "Cœcidotea (Assellus) Stygia" first found in the Mammoth cave, has since been found widely dispersed over Kentucky and other States, including Illinois, where it lives in underground streams, springs, and tile drains. The blind fishes, again, are also distributed among the subterranean waters of the States, from California to Carolina. Of the eight species of blind beetles as yet described, four or five live in the Mammoth cave, and two others live in the Wyandotte cave. The exception is the "A. pusio" of Virginia. One of the Wyandotte species, "A. tenuis," has recently been found in the Luray cavern, Virginia. Moreover, the cave beetles are very like their congeners of Europe, which number 64 species.

A new species of the blind cave salamander of North America is described in the fifteenth volume of the proceedings of the United States National Museum by Mr. L. Stejneger. It was first discovered in July, 1891, in the Rock House Cave, Missouri.

Is digestion promoted or hindered by bodily exertion? Herr Rosenberg 'Pfluger's Archiv" has tried to answer the question, in the case of dogs at least, by causing them to work a kind of treadmill when digesting their food, and has arrived at the conclusion that with a healthy dog it does not matter whether digestion accompanies a state of rest or exertion. Herr Rosenberg is not quite sure whether this also applies to a healthy man, but thinks it probable enough.

The recent balloon journey of M. Mallet, the French aeronaut, lasted 36½ hours, and would have been the longest on record if he had not landed for a time in the middle of it. He left Villette on October 23, at 6 p.m., and next morning landed at Ottonville, in Alsace, to clear the snow from the balloon. At the end of 25 minutes he started again, and landed near Coblentz at three p. m. An hour and a half later he landed once more in a valley of the Tauna Mountains, and finally on October 25, at six a.m., at Walhen, in Hesse.

The proposed steamship of Mr. James Graham for conveying passengers across the Atlantic would be 1,440ft. long and 180ft. wide. It would, in fact, consist of nine separate hulls connected in parallel, the middle ones being longer than the outside ones. The vessel would be propelled by seven engines, by means of screws or paddle-wheels distributed among the different hulls. She would accommodate several thousand first and second class passengers, who would escape sea sickness, and be safer than in an ordinary steamer. Thanks to her size and build, the present rates might be reduced one-half, and still render the enterprise profitable.

Whether mixture of race or environment be the cause, Chicago is certainly the most "go-ahead" city in America, not only in making new philosophies and social departures, but in material construction. A city with a street thirty-two miles long and a building of sixteen stories, having a "facade" of cast aluminium is undoubtedly far advanced. The aluminium plates are half a centimetre thick, and the whole building is fireproof. Some of the windows are to be over 20ft. wide. The building, which is situated at the corner of State and Madison streets will be a curiosity to visitors.

The aluminium microscope of Messrs. Swift weighs only 2lb. 10½oz. as against 7lb. 13oz. when made in brass. The screws are of brass, the Campbell fine adjustment of steel, and the nose piece of German silver.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Institute, Major Temple drew attention to the new field of exploration offered by the caves of Burma which are rich in wooden carvings, glazed tiles, and images as well as tablets in terra cotta, marble, alabaster, and other materials. These relics illustrate the ancient and modern phases of Buddhist worship.

The food of the ruby-throated humming-bird of Michigan has often been discussed, and now Dr. Morris Gibbs, of Kalamazoo, in that State, after years of observation and dissection of the dead birds, has come to the conclusion that it lives on honey. He has never found any insects in their crops, but it may be that when flowers are scarce, the bird eks out a living by catching insects.

Amateur photographers are now permitted to take photographs with hand cameras in the grounds of the Columbia Exhibition on paying a fee of two dollars as well as the regular price of admission for each day. The plates must not exceed four by five inches, and no tripods are to be used.

We are glad to see, writes "Iron," that in the United States, as in Great Britain, the old idea that metallurgy is but a corner of engineering territory is gradually being exploded. In Germany, France, and Belgium the science of working metals has very properly long been severed from the art of the engineer, and with beneficial results to the metallurgical industries. In England the almost superstitious notion that a metallurgist must needs be an engineer, and vice versa, has long prevailed; and it is only comparatively recently that the erroneous impression has evinced signs of dissipation. To-day even there are numerous iron and steel masters whose hebdomadal dose of technical literature is derived solely from the old-fashioned engineering journals, which touch a metallurgical matter perhaps once in a month, and even then consider that the space appropriated to what they are pleased to term "an out-of-the-way branch of engineering" is pratically wasted. How can iron and steel masters possibly keepabreast of the times with respect to trade information, and of the technical advances which are constantly being made in their industry, when they see nothing of the literature which they ought to study—when they neglect the journals which are specially devoted to their interests for the sake of periodicals which really do not profess to cater for them? "The science of metallurgy"—lately said Mr. Thomas Turner, the president of the South Staffordshire Institute of Iron and Steel Works Managers—"the science of metallurgy is of sufficient importance to the country at large, is itself established on a sufficiently firm and separate basis, and, I may add, offers sufficient pecuniary return to those who devote themselves to it, to warrant its separate existence in our leading institutions free from all restrictions or leading strings." Mr. Turner, has, to quote a characteristic expression of Bluff King Hal's "taken the right sow by the ear."

NOTICES.

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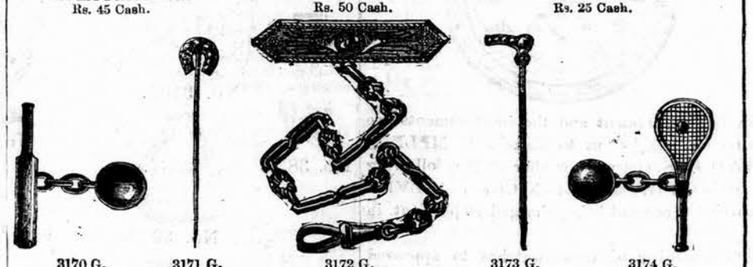
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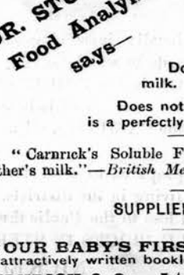
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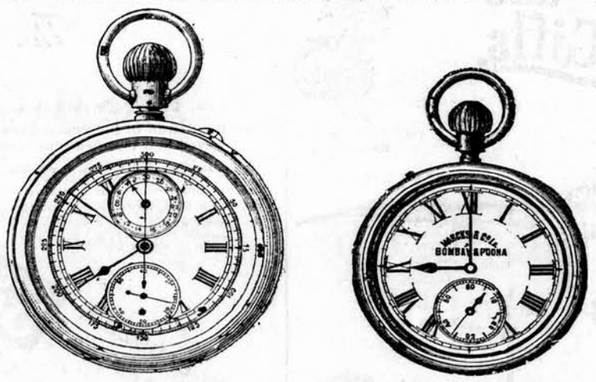
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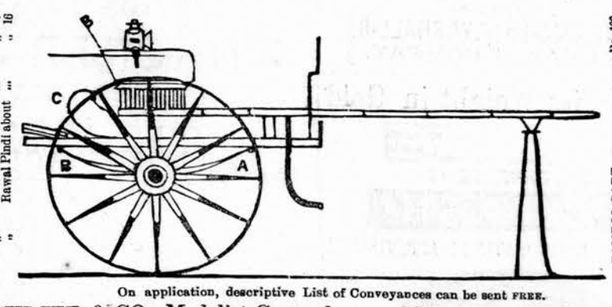
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